FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1848. [NO. 1627.]

PRINTED WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY,
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.—[

LUMBERTON ACADEMY

THE REV. R. E. PARHAM having taken charge of this Institution, would inform the public that he has opened its School and is now ready to receive Pupils.

Terms of Tuition will be as follows, viz:

For instruction in the Mathematics, and in the Latin and Greek Languages	$12 50
English Grammar, Geography, Natural Philosophy, History, &c.	9 00
Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic,	7 00

per Session of five months.

Board can be had in private families from $5 to $7 per month.

July 29, 1848. 26-4w

What is there in a name?

A rose by any other name would smell as sweet.

JAMES M. ROBERT, late the senior partner of Emory, Roberts & Co., associated with William Bailey, No. 2 Calvert street, the luckiest house in the world for selling Liquors.

A CHANCE WORTHY THE ATTENTION OF ALL.

There have been no Capital Prizes drawn in under the GALAVERT SCHEME, than ever was sold in the United States by any Fifty Venders. For proof we refer to our much esteemed and gentlemanly Managers, Messrs. EVANS & CO.

To our Customers.

In consequence of the great success attending the sale of our Tickets, we have determined to continue the same, and to that end have secured the well established House No. 2 Calvert street.

WM. BAILEY & CO.,

Successors to the old House No. 2 Calvert street, is now occupied by the firm of

WM. BAILEY & CO.,

We have adopted the same odd motto recently published by M. Egbert, late the senior partner of Emory & Co., viz: "Strictly attention to PUNCTUALITY IN BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS."

☞ The name of OLD NO. TWO now stands high on the Wheel of Fortune.

☞ WM. BAILEY & Co. pay Postage.

☞ Wm. Bailey & Co. do not sell Prizes sold by other Venders.

☞ Wm. Bailey & Co. keep all their business wholly strictly.

☞ Wm. Bailey & Co. sell at one more Prizes than any other House in this city.

☞ Wm. Bailey & Co. answer all letters by return mail.

☞ We have no connexion of letters when directed to us at the old stand, No. 2 Calvert street.

☞ Remember Wm. Bailey & Co. is known from one end of the United States to the other.

☞ Wm. Bailey & Co. MARKET STREET is the safest stand to purchase Tickets, where the fortune is shared in the greatest number.

KEEP COOL, KEEP COOL.

$9,000 DOLLARS!

WM. BAILEY & CO.

$97,696 DOLLARS!

No. 1 Scheme. Look well to it. There is in

150,000 DOLLARS!

THE GRAND CAPITALS ARE

50,000 DOLLS.

A Grand Cash Prize—

25,000 DOLLS.

A Grand Cash Prize—

10,000 DOLLS.

HERE IS THE SCHEME IN FULL.

GRAND
CASS-GALVATED LOTTERY OF MARYLAND.

Class A, for the benefit of the Public Buildings of Baltimore, Md.

To be drawn at Baltimore, on Wednesday, August 2, 1848.

75 numbers and 13 prizes in a ticket.

TWO THIRDS OF THE CASH ARE PRIZES.

GRAND CASH PRIZES.

1 Prize of	50,000 Dollars	$50,000
1 Prize of	25,000 Dollars	25,000
1 Prize of	10,000 Dollars	10,000
1 Prize of	5,000 Dollars	5,000
1 Prize of	3,000 Dollars	3,000
1 Prize of	2,000 Dollars	2,000
2 Prizes of	1,000 Dollars are	2,000
2 Prizes of	500 Dollars are	1,000
2 Prizes of	250 Dollars are	500
2 Prizes of	200 Dollars are	400
2 Prizes of	150 Dollars are	300
2 Prizes of	100 Dollars are	200
2 Prizes of	50 Dollars are	100
2 Prizes of	20 Dollars are	40
2 Prizes of	15 Dollars are	30
26765 PRIZES—amounting to		897,696 DOLLARS!

Tickets $15—shares in proportion.

ARE $25,000.

ARE $10,000.

"The above Scheme we cannot too warmly recommend, having on the back that we have had sold No. 2 CALVERT STREET, a sole guarantee the 50,000 Dollar Prize can be had at WM. BAILEY & CO.

The following Grand and Magnificent Prizes have been sold from old No. 2 Calvert street:

50,000 Dollars—on a Whole Ticket.
25,000 Dollars—on a whole.
10,000 Dollars—on a half.
25,000 Dollars—on a whole.

All have been sold from No. 2 Calvert street. The $1000 Prizes, &c. are like the grains of sand on the sea shore—too numerous to mention.

PACKAGES! PACKAGES!

Wm. Bailey will sell a Package or certificate in the above Grand Scheme that cost 200 Dollars, for

25 whole tickets	$150 00	25 quarters 45 00
2 halves	90 00	25 eighths 22 50

ADDRESS, for luck and strict attention to business,

WM. BAILEY & CO.,
U. S. Lottery Agents,
No. 2 N. Calvert st.,
(Opposite Barnum's Hotel.)
Baltimore, Md.

THE FORMER CONTRACTOR for building a new Jail for the district of Marion having failed to enter into its preliminary arrangements, necessary to secure the performance of his contract, notice is hereby given that proposals, under seal, for building a JAIL for the district of Marion, according to the specifications herewith annexed, will be received by the subscriber until the first Monday in September next, at which time the said contract will be let to the lowest bidder.

Address C. D. EVANS, Marion C. H., S. C. Bidders will mark their proposals on the outside "Proposals for building Jail."

By order of the Board of Commissioners Public Buildings for Marion district.

C. D. EVANS,
Secretary of the Board.

Specifications for building a new Jail in the District of Marion, South Carolina, according to plans furnished.

DIMENSIONS.

The Building to be forty-six feet front (46 feet) by thirty-six on the sides. Whole height, including the cornice, thirty-two (32) feet. Rear projection to extend ten feet six inches (10 6) from the body of the house, to be fifteen (15) feet in width, carried up to the same height and finished in the same manner as the main building. The first story to be eight (8) feet in the clear; the second, ten (10), and the third, eight (8).

FOUNDATIONS.

To be two and half (2½) feet in depth, to be four (4) bricks wide at the base and racked up to two and half 2½ bricks at the surface; foundations of rear projection to be of the same depth and thickness.

WALLS

To be carried up for the first eighteen (18) inches two and half (2½) bricks in thickness, the remainder, as high as the cornice to be two (2) bricks. Pilasters to project four (4) inches from the face of the wall, with moulded brown stone caps, as shown on drawings. Cornice to project fifteen (15) inches, supported on nine stone flagging, not less than thirty-three (33) inches in length, bonded into the walls. The outer surface to be chiselled smooth and colored the same as the building itself. All the walls and foundations to be built of the best grey brick laid in mortar, compounded of one part best quick stone lime and four parts clean, sharp sand, thoroughly worked together. The exterior when finished, to be well rubbed on the face, so as to present no inequality, and colored and pencilled so as to imitate stone.

PARTITION WALLS

In basement forming the passage to be one and a half (1½) bricks in thickness, the remainder nine (9) inches. Partition walls in second story forming the passage to be of five by six (5 x 6) scantling, placed sixteen (16) inches from centre to centre; the remainder four by four (4 x 4), sixteen inches centre to centre. Cells in third story to be formed of one and quarter (1¼) inch oak plank in three thicknesses, the first placed upright and the others inclined in contrary directions, each layer breaking joint with the other, and fastened with wrought iron nails, two inches apart, both in a perpendicular and horizontal direction.

PLASTERING.

The walls and ceiling of the passage and the Jailor's room in the basement, all the walls, ceiling, partitions, &c., of the second story, the walls and ceiling in the passages, of third story, and also those of the rear projection to have two (2) good coats of plastering. The first coat of strong lime and sand and a full proportion of hair; the second coat to be hard finished. The remaining rooms in the basement story to be white-washed.

JOIST AND FLOORING BOARDS.

All the joist in the first, second and third stories to be three by seven (3 x 12) laid two inches from centre to centre. Ceiling joist two and half by ten (2½ x 10) inches, to extend to centre, to extend entirely across the breadth of the house. All to plate 14 x four by eight. The floor and ceiling joist of the third story contained within the cells to have iron bars three quarters of an inch in thickness and two inches in width, notched into them, so as to be level with joist and placed six inches apart, to be securely riveted at each cross bar. The flooring boards to be two inches in thickness, the first boards one and a half, made of yellow pine, well seasoned oak plank, planed, fitting and grooved. Four boards of the first and second stories to be one and quarter inches in thickness, of the best quality hard pine, planed, tongued and grooved.

ROOF.

To be framed with two trusses, placed at the meeting of the angle rafters; trusses to have tie beams, four by twelve (4 x 12); king post four by six (4 x 6); principal rafters four by eight (4 x 8); braces three by four, joining three by six (3 x 6). To be framed with iron straps and bolts, one at the head of the king post and each principal rafter. Such rafters to be three by five. The whole to be framed in a substantial and workmanlike manner, and of such dimensions further than is specified, as the undersigned may deem necessary to render it secure and substantial. Contracting to be of the best quality and given two coats of best roofing paint, steel boards to be one and a quarter inches thick of best quality hard pine well jointed.

WINDOWS.

All the windows in the first and second stories to have sash five inches and sashes 2 inches, and to be four inches wider than the opening in the brick work. Those in the third story to have sash two and half inches wide, and four inches deep, and projecting 2½ inches in front, to have a sufficient number of bars inserted in the frame to receive the iron grating in sash. The whole to be of best wrought and rolled iron bars. The windows in the rear projection to have an iron grating similar to those of the third story. All the windows to the second story to have Venetian blinds hung on the inside. Those in the first story to have paper shutters with proper fastenings.

DOORS.

All the doors of the first story to be of best quality white pine, with brass and flush panel on back and raised panel on the front. Four panels to each door.

The second story, of good Northern pine, free from knotes, with stout panels, moulded.

Third story, six doors to be two feet wide and six feet high, made of iron bars, three quarters of an inch thick and two inches wide, and crossed by bars one-half inch thick and two inches wide, to be placed four (4) inches apart and securely riveted at the crossings; to be hung with strap hinges and fastenings on the outside. Three interior doors, three feet wide and six and half feet high, opening from each story into the rear projection, made of iron bars three quarters of an inch thick and two and most inches wide, four inches apart, with strap hinges and fastenings on the outside. Three interior doors, three feet wide and six and half feet high, opening from each story into the rear projection, made of iron bars three quarters of an inch thick and two and most inches wide, four inches apart, with strap hinges and fastenings on the outside. One door in the third story to be of iron, with a wicket in the same, and fastened with strap hinges and fastenings on the outside.

STAIRWAYS.

A family stairway to be built leading up to the second story, of sound, well seasoned hard pine. Brackets two and half inches thick, treads and risers one and half inches, with moulded nosings. The risers to be (7½) seven and half inches wide and tread not less than twelve (12) inches.—Hand-rail of mahogany.

A prisoner's stairway to be built in the rear projection, leading up to the third story, with boxsets and risers of hard pine, and treads of one and half inch oak plank, well seasoned. To have turned balusters of hard pine and a hand-rail of oak. The whole to be built of the most substantial and durable materials, and in the best and most workmanlike manner.

GRATINGS.

Third story and rear projection window gratings to have iron bars one and quarter inch square and sinking two inches into both sill and lintel, there to be well secured with lead and placed three inches apart. Cross bars to be two and three quarter inches wide, with openings for receiving the perpendicular bars, to be sufficiently long to run six inches into the wall on each side, and placed eight (8) inches apart.

PAINTING AND GLAZING.

All the exterior and interior wood work, except the flooring and shelves and front door, to have three (3) coats oil paint of such colors as shall be directed, front door to be grained in imitation of oak. All the iron doors, windows, &c., to have three (3) coats oil paint. All the windows to be glazed with the best American glass. First and second stories eighteen lights of ten by twelve glass. Third story to have half windows.

All labor and materials to be furnished by the contractor, and the building to be entire and complete before it shall be received by the Building Committee. The work to be done in a workmanlike manner and subject to the inspection of the Building Committee, who shall have power to reject all work and materials which may not be in conformity with the plans and specifications.

EXTRAS AND ALTERATIONS.

If, in the course of building, any alterations in the plans and specifications be required, either by adding to or taking off, such alterations and their equivalent price shall be agreed upon in writing between the contractor and the Building Committee. The contractor is required to give two or more securities for the due performance of his contract, to be bound each in the penal sum of $——

July 20, 1848. 26-3w

FALL TRANSPORTATION
Via Cape Fear River.

HENRIETTA
Steamboat Company's Line.

THE Steamers Henrietta and Evergreen having been thoroughly repaired, are now ready to carry Freight up and down the River with despatch. Thankful for former, we solicit a continuance of patronage. This Line will carry Freight and forward as low as any Line on the River.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent
Henrietta Steamboat Co.
Fayetteville, August 1, 1848. 26tf

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS
By Henrietta Steamboat Company.

JOHN H. HALL having sold his interest in this Company, has nothing to do with the Agency at Wilmington or Fayetteville, either individually or as surviving partner of Hall & Jemison. Shippers desiring their Goods to be taken care of on Company's Wharf, please call on Hall, Bates Lading and mark their Packages, Care of Agent Henrietta Steamboat Co., Wilmington and Fayetteville." All Letters addressed as above will have prompt attention.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent

MONEY.

NOTES and Bonds now due us, and all Accounts standing over six months, must be paid, or we will enforce collection.

J. & P. WADDELL.

THOMAS W. BLAKE,
Attorney at Law,
LEONA, LEON COUNTY, TEXAS.

References:
E. J. Hale, W. B. Wright, Esqrs., Fayetteville.
Hon. Thos. J. Rusk, Texas.
Hon. J. Pinckney Henderson, San Augustine, Texas.
Hon. Bailie Peyton, Messrs. W. Gill & Co., N. Orleans.

I SHALL remain in Fayetteville a few weeks, and as a number of claims have recently been made, the owners are requesting me to settle my services. I will cheerfully and promptly attend to the investigation and prosecution of all Texas claims entrusted to me.

Fayetteville, July 25, 1848. 26-2w

Soldiers' Claims.

WILLIAM THOMSON,
N. E. Corner of Baltimore and South Streets,
BALTIMORE, MD.

HAS received from the Auditor's office at Washington, a list of all Texas claims made and rejected by the different Departments, and is now prepared to prosecute the settlement of the claims of soldiers who served during the Mexican war. He engages to prosecute a claim before the Department at Washington and get it allowed, whether it be for Land Scrip, or Pension, with the least possible delay, mileage, clothing, &c. for the usual moderate fee of 8 per cent. He will furnish forms of powers necessary to enable agents to prosecute and receive payment in Baltimore or Washington.

[Pr. adv. $2 10] 25-6w

W. P. will also prosecute claims for Bounty Land, for the usual fee of 8 per cent. Letters must be post paid and directed to him as above.

July 20, 1848. 26-2w

FOR RENT.

THE Store on Market Square recently occupied by H. H. Liles. Apply to the possessor, or to D. A. Reid, Esq.

July 15 25-3w

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 4th day of September next, the following valuable REAL ESTATE to wit:—by order of the Court of Equity:—

618 acres of Land, lying partly in Chatham and Cumberland, on the North East side of Cape Fear River, joining the lands of Great Bear, Burt and others, known as the "Buckhorn Lands."

600 acres, joining the lands of Jonathan Evans, Henry Carter, McDaniel and John Evans, being the upper plantation of the late Henry Evans.

Terms of the above to credit.

1 Lot in Fayetteville, on Gillespie st., with a Dwelling thereon, at present occupied by Joseph Arey, known as the "Tinker Lot." Terms 6 and 12 months credit—3 per cent. cash.

2 Lots on Maiden Lane, in Fayetteville.

500 acres on the East side of Cape Fear River. Being the above formerly the property of Thomas P. Hogart, Esq. Terms 12 months credit.

ARCHD. A. T. SMITH,
Com'r and Master

July 17, 1848. 25ts

MOST BRILLIANT SCHEMES
For August, 1848.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

A NEW SCHEME.

$60,000 for $10!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For Endowing Leesburg Academy, and for other purposes.

Class No. 43, for 1848, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, August 19, 1848.

A SPLENDID NEW SCHEME.

1 Prize of $50,000, 1 of 29,728, 218 Prizes (lowest 3 Nos.) of 600, 1 356 Prizes (any 2 Nos.) of 30, 25,740 (one No.) of 10, &c. &c.

78 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole,		$140 00
Ditto	ditto 26 Halves,	70 00
Ditto	ditto 26 Quarters,	35 00

$50,000! $20,000! $10,000!

66 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Making nearly as many Prizes as Banks!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For Endowing Leesburg Academy, and for other purposes.

Class No. 45, for 1848, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, August 26, 1848.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $50,000, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 2,940, 1 of 2,000, 10 Prizes of 1,000, 10 of 500, 20 of 300, &c. &c. &c.

Tickets only $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87½

Certificates of Packages of 22 Wholes,		$140 00
Ditto	ditto 22 Halves,	70 00
Ditto	ditto 22 Quarters,	35 00
Ditto	ditto 22 Eighths,	17 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us

Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
Alexandria, Va.

July 22, 1848. 25-tdpd

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.

THIS extensive Establishment will be completed on the 1st September. The House is three stories high, 150 feet on Hay street, and 150 feet on Donaldson street. The Rooms are capacious, airy, and abundantly numerous to accommodate all applicants for entertainment. The Stable and Out-Houses are equally commodious. The Company have spared no expense to complete the Establishment in the best manner. The House is now offered for Rent, or if preferred will be leased for a term of years. Applications made to Alfred A. McKethan, President of the Company, will meet prompt attention.

Fayetteville, July 21, 1848.

Mr. and Mrs. Hardin's School.

THE Exercises of this School will be resumed on the 15th October next.

The Tuition fees will be $12 50, $16 50, and $20 50, per Session of 4 months, (as heretofore,) payable *one-half* in advance. There will be no extra charge for French and the dead Languages, except that after the Lessons which usually occupy one or two Sessions, according to the age and general advancement of the pupil, the Tuition per Session will be raised in the order above stated, but in no case to be higher than $20 50.

Five or six young ladies will be received as Boarders, at $50 per Session of 4 months, for Board and Tuition in all the branches, payable in advance. Those wishing to place their daughters or wards in our family, will please make application as soon as possible *after the 1st of September*, until which time we shall be absent from home.

W. H. HARDIN.

Fayetteville, July 12, 1848. 25-3w15St15O

SHOES.

A LARGE and general assortment of Ladies and Childrens' fine SHOES, just received and for sale by

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

July 25, 1848. 25-3w

ASHEBOROUGH
Classical and Mathematical School.

THE Fall Session of this Institution commenced on the 24 Monday in July inst.

J. H. BROOKS, Principal.

July 15. 24-3m

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, of W. Tyack's manufacture, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

Just received per Str Evergreen,

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds prime Sugar,
15 bbls. and half bbls. Crushed and Powdered Sugar,
2 casks London Porter, in pint and quart bottles,
5 doz. bottles Port Wine, for medicinal purposes,
1 chest prime Hyson Tea,
5 bbls. No. 1 Mackerel.

For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

July 25, 1848 25tf

North Carolina—Duplin County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

Calvin Koonce ex. Calvin Davis.

Original Attachment levied on Lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in Fayetteville, requiring the Defendant to make appearance before the Justices of our said Court, at the next Court to be held for this County, at Kenansville, the 3d Monday of October, then and there to plead or demur, or judgment by default will be entered against him, and the Lands levied on condemned to the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, James H Jermain, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of October 1848.

JAMES H. JERMAIN.

[Pr. adv. $2 10] 25-6w

SPEECH OF MR. CLAYTON,
OF DELAWARE,
IN DEFENCE OF GEN. TAYLOR.

IN SENATE, JULY 5, 1848.

Mr. FOOTE having concluded an elaborate address to the Senate against General Taylor, and called upon the Whig Senators, and especially the Senator from Delaware, to explain the principles upon which Gen. Taylor was to be sustained as a candidate for the Presidency—

Mr. CLAYTON rose to reply. Mr. Niles, of Connecticut, called Mr. Clayton to order, denying his right to reply, as the whole subject introduced by Mr. Foote was irrelevant, and Mr. Dallas, the Vice President, refusing to hear any debate upon the call to order, decided the debate to be out of order. But the Senate, on a vote taken immediately after this, gave leave to Mr. Clayton to proceed, notwithstanding the decision of the Vice President.

Mr. CLAYTON then addressed the Senate as follows: The decision of the Chair was indeed unprecedented, and directly in opposition to his own solemn decision on a case precisely similar to this, made by him only a few weeks ago.—Neither I nor my friends originated this political debate. We were content to leave General Cass and General Taylor in the hands of the people, and the Senate will unanimously bear me witness that I have never introduced an irrelevant topic into any debate here. The political friends of the gentleman who occupies the chair began this discussion. They attacked Gen Taylor and his character, and scoffed at his claim to the Presidency. They were allowed to proceed *without interruption from the chair*, through a debate which extended through the greater part of two days. The Vice President was, by the rules of the Senate, bound to call his own political friends to order, if he thought the [illegible] word about *order* was heard from his lips till I took the floor to reply, and then he arrested the debate, and put a seal upon my lips. The Senator from Mississippi had charged upon me and my friends that we desired to evade the debate—that General Taylor had no principles which we dared avow—and said that he had, on consultation with his friends, resolved to provoke us to a debate on this subject, and to see that we should "dodge no blows which in chivalry and honesty we were bound to take." He even charged us with a design to pass the resolution for a speedy adjournment of Congress in order to avoid and dodge this very question. He went further, sir. He called on me personally to meet him in debate on these questions. Yet, after he had been permitted to indulge in this strain of attack on me and my friends, his own party associates seize the occasion, the moment I rise to take up the glove he has thrown at my feet, to dodge the encounter. These are the circumstances under which twenty-one Democratic Senators have this day voted to deny me the freedom of speech. They have a large party majority here, but such and so gross was the injustice of this attempt to stifle a discussion which they themselves provoked, that a majority of the Senate has overruled their purpose; and to that majority, and especially to the chivalrous Senator from Mississippi, (Mr. Foote,) who has expressed his own deep sense of the injustice done, I tender my thanks.

I have already stated to the Senate that I have no means of access to the opinions of Gen. Taylor which are not in the possession of every member of this body and every citizen of the country. Honoring his character, as I sincerely do, I have never yet had the pleasure of an introduction to that distinguished man—I have never addressed a letter to him in my life, nor received one from him. I have formed my opinions of the principles of the man from his writings and actions, and from what any other may have seen in the public prints. To these means of information all have equal access, and all can form an opinion as well as I can on the whole subject of debate.

I think it is also due to Gen. Taylor to say, in the outset, that the position which he has assumed before the country, as a candidate for the Presidency, has been entirely misapprehended in the course of this debate. He has been held up here as merely a Whig candidate, bound to sustain every Whig principle with which that party has ever been identified. It has been alleged that he is bound to carry out all the dictates and obey all the behests of a mere party—that he runs merely as a party man—that he is bound hand and foot by party pledges—and that he must carry out, at all hazards and under all changes of time and circumstance, every ancient known measure proposed by the Whig party. Now, undoubtedly Gen. Taylor is a Whig, but I do not understand him as occupying any such position as that which I have just described. He himself has repudiated it in every letter having reference to this subject. It is true that he has been nominated by the Whig party; but it is not the fact that he was originally nominated by a meeting composed both of Whigs and Democrats. Thousands of Democrats had nominated him for the Presidency before he was nominated by the Whig party. Naturalized citizens and Native Americans, in all sections of the country, had nominated him before he received the nomination of the Philadelphia Convention. And now the great objection urged against him is, that the Whig party of the Union has confirmed the nomination which General Taylor had previously received. He was nominated by the Whig Convention at Philadelphia with the assurance that he was a Whig. In every letter that he wrote on that subject he declared that he was a Whig, but he uniformly took the bold and manly ground that, if elected President of the United States, he should not consider himself the mere servant or tool of a party, not even of the party to which he had been attached, but that he should be the President of the American people. Under these circumstances the honorable gentleman from Mississippi can find no difficulty in answering the questions which he has propounded with regard to the principles of General Taylor. If he will examine the principal letter which Gen. Taylor has written with reference to this subject, the letter to Capt. Allison, he will see the ground on which he places himself as a candidate before the American people. Before I proceed further, permit me to read the following extract from that letter:

"BATON ROUGE, April 22, 1848.

"*First.*—I reiterate what I have often said, I am a Whig, but not an ultra Whig. If elected I would not be the mere President of a party. I would endeavor to act independent of party domination. I should feel bound to administer the Government untrammelled by party schemes.

"*Second.*—The veto power. The power given by the constitution to the Executive to interpose his veto, is a high conservative power; but in my opinion should never be exercised except in cases of clear violation of the constitution, or manifest haste and want of consideration by Congress. Indeed, I have thought that for many years past the known opinions and wishes of the Executive have exercised undue and injurious influence upon the Legislative department of the Government; and for this cause I have thought our system was in danger of undergoing a great change from its true theory. The personal opinions of the individual who may happen to occupy the Executive chair ought not to control the action of Congress upon questions of domestic policy; nor ought his objections to be interposed where questions of constitutional power have been settled by the various departments of Government, and acquiesced in by the People.

"*Third.*—Upon the subject of the tariff, the currency, the improvement of our great highways, rivers, lakes, and harbors, the will of the People, as expressed through their Representatives in Congress, ought to be respected and carried out by the Executive.

"*Fourth.*—The Mexican war. I sincerely rejoice at the prospect of peace. My life has been devoted to arms, yet I look upon war at all times, and under all circumstances, as a national calamity, to be avoided if compatible with national honor. The *principles* of our Government, as well as its true *policy*, are opposed to the subjugation of other nations and the dismemberment of other countries by *conquest*. In the language of the great Washington, 'Why should we quit our own to stand on foreign ground?' In the Mexican war our national honor has been vindicated, amply vindicated; and, in dictating terms of peace, we may well afford to be forbearing and even magnanimous to our fallen foe."

General Taylor, then, stands before the country not merely as a Whig, but as THE GREAT REPRESENTATIVE AND CHAMPION OF THE PRINCIPLE OF THE RIGHT OF MAN TO SELF-GOVERNMENT. He maintains the principle that the majority have the right to govern. He stands precisely upon the ground on which Thomas Jefferson originally made a party difference with John Adams. Let me quote a passage from the letter of Thomas Jefferson to John Adams, stating the grounds on which the Republican party of 1798 commenced its opposition to the encroachments of Executive power, and to which it owed its true origin. In the 4th volume of Jefferson's Memoirs, page 202, we find the letter to which I refer. It is dated June 27, 1813, and contains the following passages:

"The terms of Whig and Tory belong to national as well as civil history. They denote the temper and constitution of mind of different individuals. To come to our own country and to the times when you and I became first acquainted; we well remember the violent parties which agitated the old Congress, and their bitter contests. There you and I were arrayed together; others cherished the monarchy of England, and we the rights of our country.

"But as soon as the constitution was put into action, the line of division was again drawn—We broke into two parties, each wishing to give the Government a different direction; THE ONE (the Republican party) to STRENGTHEN THE MOST POPULAR BRANCH, Congress; THE OTHER THE MORE PERMANENT BRANCHES, AND TO EXTEND THEIR PERMANENCE. Here you and I separated for the first time, and one party placed your name at their head—the other selected mine."

Precisely upon that principle, General Lewis Cass and General Zachary Taylor now differ, and stand at issue before the country. General Taylor places himself upon this just principle, lying at the foundation of all republican forms of Government—the right of the majority to govern. He holds that the popular branch of the Government possesses rights, and that he, if elected President, would be bound to respect them. He says, therefore, in reference to all those great questions which have heretofore agitated the country, and which are properly within the powers of Congress, that he will be guided by the will of the People, as expressed by their Representatives. On the other hand, what says General Lewis Cass? He denies that the will of the people shall govern. He maintains the high federal doctrines of ancient days, that the President of the United States, with his veto power, shall control the will of the people. He stands up as the champion of Executive power, and has received his nomination from a party convention, under circumstances which I think, when carefully examined by the American people, will seal his fate as a candidate before them. What were these circumstances? The very first rule adopted by the Convention assembled at Baltimore was, that the will of the majority should not govern—that the vote of two-thirds should be necessary to nominate the President. They had laid down that doctrine before on a memorable occasion. I refer to the Baltimore nomination of 1844. The result reminds me of one of those games at cards which is called "Solitaire," in which you know a man plays against himself. Did you ever see a man sit down to play that game who did not cheat himself? The Democratic leaders, on this occasion undertook to play "Solitaire"—the Whigs were not present to be cheated—and the very first act or decree was one amounting, in my judgment, to a most flagitious fraud, not only upon the country, but upon the party itself. It ordained that the will of the people should not govern, and that no man should be nominated for the Presidency without the vote of two-thirds of that Convention. Well, now, what must be (every body knows what was the consequence in this case) the necessary consequence of the establishment of such a principle by any party? We can all very well estimate the power of one hundred thousand office-holders, many of them anxious to perpetuate their dynasty. They can pack a Democratic convention with more than one third of its members, though they might not be able to control a majority. They can send on their relations, their friends and dependents, as delegates, and, under the operation of this two-thirds rule, govern the convention. It was so on this occasion. All the gentlemen who composed the convention went to Baltimore bound to nominate some candidate for the Presidency. To fail to nominate by a convention would be to dissolve the party. They were compelled, therefore, to make a nomination, and when they entered the convention, they were met with a rule declaring that the vote of two-thirds was necessary to nominate their Democratic candidate for the Presidency. They knew that within the walls of the convention there stood a packed minority, of more than one-third representing the office-holders of the country, who could veto or negative the nomination of any man not subservient to their views, or who would not perpetuate their dynasty, and continue them and their friends in office. The candidates all understood this beforehand, and on such occasions he who makes the most satisfactory bargain with this clique or faction—constituting more than one-third, but not one-half of the convention—is sure to receive the nomination. No other man can get it. I say again, every candidate understood this, and every future candidate will, in all future Democratic conventions, understand it. Each of them will know it is impossible for him to procure the nomination unless he can secure the services of those who come there for the purpose of sustaining themselves in office. He is bound then to lend himself to all their views. If they desire to establish a platform of political faith, he must subscribe to it. He has no option. He must either relinquish all hope of the nomination, or subscribe to every dogma that this clique may choose to lay down. Under these circumstances, I ask, what is the inevitable tendency of the party which has nominated General Lewis Cass? Does it not directly tend to the rule of the few over the many, and eventually to a monarchy? It tends to the establishment, in the first instance, of an oligarchy, or an aristocracy of office-holders—able to dictate the nomination of any man they please. They have a veto on the acts of the convention as absolute and effectual as that which the President of the United States, whom they may nominate and elect under the magic name of Democrat, may have upon the laws of Congress and the will of the People.

Undoubtedly the great mass of the Democratic party is honest and patriotic. We who are Whigs, and opposed to them in politics, are entitled to a free expression of their opinion in making a party nomination; and Whigs as well as Democrats are defrauded by this political legerdemain—this *hocus pocus*—introduced by some political magicians into that party within a few years past, which compels that party to accept a nomination made and forced upon them by the minority. Such were the circumstances, such was the fraud, such was the established rule and iron law under which Gen. Cass received his nomination.

Let us inquire, in connexion with this, what are some of the other doctrines of the party to which General Cass has been compelled to subscribe. Among other things, there stands prominently the assertion of the great right and duty of the President of the United States to exercise the veto power without reference to the limitations prescribed by the fathers of the constitution. Every one who has perused the "Federalist" knows that Mr. Madison and his associates unitedly maintained that the great object of the veto was to enable the Executive of the United States to defend the constitution and the executive power within its limits. No man of their day pretended it was designed that the veto power should be extended as it has been to every act of ordinary legislation, and every instance in which a party might by the aid of it elevate or sustain itself against the interests of the whole country. It never was imagined by any member of the convention which formed the constitution that the veto clause in that instrument could be so construed by the most latitudinarian expositor, as that the President of the United States should be enabled, by the force of that clause, to become a part of the legislative power of the country.—Now, however, you find the doctrine laid down by this party boldly in their public prints that the President constitutes a part of the legislative power of the country, and that the veto power is unlimited, and was so intended to be by those who made the constitution. Let me call the attention of the Senate to a consideration of the principles upon which this veto power was inserted in the American constitution. The first sentence of the constitution declares that all "the legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in the Senate and House of Representatives." No part of the legislative power is given to the President of the United States. In the judgment of the fathers of the Republic the Executive never constituted an essential component part of the legislative power. A qualified power of revision was given to him; but it was never intended that he

LIME.

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H. LEETE.

July 17, 1848. 16tf

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THE weak, the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, the debilitated, are in a few days strengthened by BRANDRETH'S PILLS, and the worst complaints are removed by perseverance, without the expense of a physician. Adapted to all circumstances and situations, they are the best medicine ever invented for families, or to take to sea, preventing scurvy and costiveness, requiring no change of diet, particular regimen, or care against taking cold.

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July 14. 24-4m

NEW BOOKS.

WUTHERING HEIGHTS, by the author of Jane Eyre, 2 parts, 50 cts; Dombey & Son, complete, 2 parts, $1 00; Almanace, 25; Jane Eyre, 25; Fulton & Eastman's Book keeping, (a new work); Mansfield's History of the Mexican War, cheap illustrated edition, 50; Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabella, together with a variety of School Books, just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 5.

$230 LOST!

ON the 2d inst. we mailed a Letter for Charleston, S. C. via Cheraw, enclosing the following Bank Bills, say,

1	$5 Bill, Bank of Charleston,		Letter B, No. 12.
2	10 Bills,	do	B, Nos. 16 and 73
1	5 Bill,	do	C, No. 86.
2	10 Bills,	do	C, Nos. 5 and 35.
1	2 Bill, Bank of the State of South Carolina,		Letter E, No. 573.
2	2 Bills,	do	B, Nos. 37 & 920.
1	3 Bill,	do	B, No. 20.
1	5 Bill,	do	D, No. 70.
1	10 Bill,	do	B, No. 46.
1	10 Bill,	do	D, No. 79.
1	10 Bill,	do	C or E, No. 15.
1	5 Bill, Bank of Hamburg,		Letter D, No. 542.
1	5 Bill,	do	C, No. 955.
1	5 Bill, Bank of Camden,		D, No. 734.
1	5 Bill,	do	A, No. 160.
1	5 Bill, Merchants' Bank of Cheraw,		Letter D, No. 486.
1	5 Bill,	do	B, No. 231.
1	7 Bill,	do	A, No. 79.
2	5 Bills, Commercial Bank of Columbia,		Letter B, Nos. 824 and 816.
1	10 Bill,	do	Aa, No. 822.
1	10 Bill,	do	Cc, No. 471.
1	5 Bill, Bank of Georgetown,		Let. D, No. 1124.
1	10 Bill,	do	A, No. 129.
1	10 Bill,	do	B, No. 577.
1	10 Bill,	do	B, No. ——.

Said Letter has not been received at the Post Office in Charleston. As it was stolen from the Mail, will all those interested in the detection of the rogue, examine

should exercise any legislative power. In order that we may understand this subject, which enters largely into the great questions now before us, let me read a portion of the debate on the adoption of the constitution. I am particularly desirous of the attention of the Senate to this point, because I wish it to see by whom these excessive notions in relation to the veto power were originally advanced. During this session of Congress, we have heard the honorable Senator from Ohio (Mr. Allen) utter very strong denunciations against Colonel Hamilton as the intentional advocate of kingly and monarchical doctrines, and a traitor to the cause of liberty. I do not stand here for the purpose of hoarding one of the greatest men the country ever produced with ignominious charges, but I desire to show that the great leader of the Federal party, when this subject was first presented to the consideration of the old Continental Congress, was the very man to press this veto power upon the convention, and to insist upon its being made absolute and unqualified. In Madison's State Papers, page 151, we read:

"Mr. Gerry's proposition being now before the committee, Mr. Wilson then called a 'consultation federalist' and Mr. Hamilton moved that the last part of it be struck out, *so as to give the Executive an absolute negative on the laws.* There was no danger, they thought, of such a power being too much exercised. It was mentioned by Colonel Hamilton that the King of Great Britain had not exercised his negative since the Revolution," &c. &c.

That is the argument in favor of the absolute veto made by one who has been represented in this chamber as the great aristocrat and monocrat of that day.—Mr. Gerry (democrat of that day——

Mr. MANGUM, (in his seat.) Republican.

Mr. CLAYTON. I thank my friend for the word. Republican is a much better name.

"Mr. Gerry said he saw no necessity for so great a confidence in the Legislature, as the best men in the country would be compised in the two branches of it.

"Dr. Franklin said he was sorry to differ from his colleague, for whom he had a very great respect, on any occasion, but he considered bills on this subject as the great security against a gradual increase of the executive power. He had some experience of the check in the Executive on the legislature under the Proprietary Government of Pennsylvania. The negative of the Governor was constantly made use of to extort money. No good law whatever could be passed without a private bargain with him. If the Executive was to have a council such a power would be less objectionable. It was true the King of Great Britain had not, as was said, exerted his negative since the Revolution, but that matter was easily explained. The lords and gentlemen may get what they please of Parliament rather than quarrel with the minister. He was afraid to trust a power so great, even to a council, much less to the will of an individual. He was afraid to make a negative should be given as proposed, the more powerful and moneyed will be encouraged, to at least enough would be got to influence and bribe the Legislature into compliance with the will of the Executive."

Then comes the Republican shoemaker, Roger Sherman. What did he say?

"Mr. Sherman was against enabling any one man to stop the will of the whole. No one man in the country was so absolutely necessary as to be entitled to such a privilege. He thought it was right to avail ourselves of the wisdom of all in revising the laws, but not perhaps to encourage the views and combinations of the great ones."

Several members here spoke.

After this Dr. Franklin again spoke against the veto power, treating this question as if it involved that of monarchy or republicanism, and one passage of his speech contains a prophecy so remarkable that I must read it to the Senate:

"The first man put at the helm of State will be a good one. Nobody wishes war; but only some remote inconveniences attend the appointment of generals, as stadtholder, in the Dutch republic."

Thus, then, it appears that the opinion of six out of nine who participated in the debate was that an absolute and unqualified veto would introduce a great monarchical feature into our institutions; in other words, that the Executive would be converted into a monarch by its adoption. That was the opinion of Franklin, of Mason, of Sherman, of Bedford, and of every one of the other Federalists of the day. Now, where are we? What is the party which now maintains the veto power? The party that arrogates to itself the name of Democratic. That is the party which places in the foreground of its political platform the doctrine of the absolute and unqualified exercise of the veto power. That is the party which sustained the absolute and unqualified veto on the land bill in 1833. That bill to distribute the net proceeds of all the public lands among the States, which passed both Houses in March, 1833, was a bill which would have given the people of each State in this Union the means of educating all their children without taxation, and of improving their harbors and rivers. These funds have been since wasted upon landjobbers and party favorites, on Government contractors and officeholders, and not a dollar of all these unmeasured millions has been given to those who expect them as rightfully as any men on earth ever owned his own house. By an *absolute* veto—a *pocket* veto"—a vile trick and a fraud upon the people and their representatives, this bill was defeated after the representatives of the nation had passed it by yeas 95, nays 10—more than two-thirds! The bill passed within the last ten days of the session, as three-fourths of all the laws of Congress always have, and always will pass. Experience shows us that the labors of Congress are consummated within the last ten days of each session, and that bills which have been discussed or matured for months are generally signed at the close of the session. If therefore, the President can, for the want of ten days, within which the constitution allows him to retain a bill for his signature, withhold his sanction and refuse to return the bill, he can defeat it, although two-thirds of each branch should be disposed to pass it as the constitution authorizes them to do. The Senate, as well as the House, in March, 1833, stood ready to annul the veto on the land bill. The Senators from North and South Carolina, (Mr. Mangum and Mr. Calhoun,) as well as myself, were present at the time in the Senate, and we are all here now ready to attest this to be true. The President obtained secret information of the spirit of the Senate against his veto power, and pocketed the bill, in defiance of the whole spirit of the constitution. This was a gross case of the exercise of the absolute and unqualified veto, which has never been condemned, but always approved, by your *pseudo* Democracy; and it is a fatal precedent, which may virtually annul the whole power of Congress. The unqualified rule or power of revision recognised by the constitution, subject to the will of two-thirds of each branch of Congress, has been exercised in the cases of the bill to pay the interest due the States for expenditures in the last war, the various bills for improvement of rivers and harbors, the bill to recharter the bank, the bill to equalize the sessions of Congress, the French spoliation bill, and in so many other cases that it is difficult to enumerate them. These vetoes have been sustained by Executive influence. Congress has fallen beneath the Executive arm, strengthened as that is, and always will be, by a venal and subservient press and the ready aid of the Post Office Department, with a hundred thousand officeholders, many of whom will always "crook the pregnant hinges of the knee where thrift may follow fawning." This whole veto power, as thus exercised, is now sustained by the Baltimore platform, and promptly adopted by Gen. Cass, in his acceptance of the Baltimore nomination. It is part of his established creed.

On the other hand, how stands the man we support on this great and vital subject? He denounces the kingly power—the power for the exercise of which a Stuart and a Bourbon lost their heads—and confines the veto to the cases in which the fathers of the republic intended it to be exercised. He treats it as a "high conservative power." So did they. They declared, by their exposition in the "Federalist," that its chief object was "to enable the Executive to defend himself when attacked." They meant it to be a shield, not a sword. "In my opinion," says Gen. Taylor in his letter to Capt. Allison, "it should never be exercised except in cases of clear violation of the constitution, or manifest haste and want of consideration by Congress." He modestly adds: "Indeed, I have thought that for many years past the known opinions and wishes of the Executive have exercised undue and injurious influence upon the legislative department of the Government; *and from this cause I have thought our system was in danger of undergoing a great change from its true theory.*" So, if he had been forty years in the Senate, instead of the humble part he is now performing in addition to the veto power.—He not only recommends, but dictates to Congress. His opinions are daily quoted to defeat here, and control our legislation. It has been but few days since an attempt was made by the Senators from Kentucky and Tennessee (Mr. Underwood and Mr. Bell) to remove the objections in the Executive, at Cincinnati, which, it ought to be known, he first declared it ought not to receive, but it was known and said that the President would veto the bill which contained it, and the improvement failed—so the navigation of the Ohio must be obstructed till Taylor can put it ad right by allowing Congress to make laws. We have now not a single river or harbor bill before Congress—not one measure for internal improvement. Why? Everybody knows it. He is the fountain of favor.—Now, in the British House of Commons, (even a limited monarchy, the last person in the realm is supposed to exercise any influence in the legislation of Parliament,) the minister, for the time being, is always at the head of the House, to steer in debate what is the will of the King, and it is well known, as Colonel Hamilton stated in the Convention of 1787, that the King of England has dared to exercise the veto power since the English revolution, (instituted by the Whigs of 1688 —one hundred and sixty years ago,—WHY? Because the exercise of a power so despotic, which wholly denies to the people the right of self-government, would, even in that limited monarchy, have cost any English monarch his head. Queen Victoria would not keep the throne a week on the use of one of our Presidential vetoes. We have the means of a republic, but *are we making* the same blunder that the shadow of a monarchy has committed? Twenty years ago, and I have since been an attentive observer of men and things here, though one of the humblest of the actors on this theatre, where men, with loud professions of Democracy on their lips, cherish the most despotic principles in their hearts; and I now say that the tendency to kingly has every year been growing stronger, that many of our legislative acts of the most important character are dangled at the Executive Department, to suit the will of the Executive, and that Congress has degenerated, under Democratic Presidents, till it is little better than the register of the edicts of an Emperor. It is but a few days since a member who has served in Congress about thirty years (Mr. Webster) declared in his place that he had never known a President set his heart on any great measure which he did not force through Congress.

Why is this? Let a Democratic reporter, made to drive the younger Adams from power twenty-two years ago, make the answer. The veteran member from Missouri, (Mr. Benton,) in his report on Executive patronage, May 4, 1826, after enumerating the monstrous extent of the power of that patronage, says:

"The whole of this great power will centre in the President. The King of England is the fountain of honor; the President of the United States is the source of patronage. He presides over the entire system of Federal appointments, jobs, and contracts. He has 'power' over the 'support' of the individuals who administer the system. He makes and unmakes them. He chooses from the circle of his friends and supporters, and *may* dismiss them, and, upon all the principles of human action, *will* dismiss them, as often as they disappoint his expectations. His spoil will animate their actions in all the elections to *State* and *Federal* offices. There may be exceptions, but the truth of a general rule is proved by the exception. The intended check and control of the Senate, without new constitutional or statutory provisions, will cease to operate. Patronage will penetrate this body, subdue its capacity of resistance, chain it to the car of power, and enable the President to rule as easily, and much more securely with than without the nominal check of the Senate. If the President was himself the officer of the people, elected by them and responsible to them, there would be *less* danger from this concentration of all power in his hands; but it is the business of statesmen to act upon things as they are, and not as they would wish them to be. We must, then, look forward to the time when the *public revenue will be doubled; when the civil and military officers of the Federal Government will be quadrupled;* when its influence over individuals will be *multiplied to an indefinite extent;* when the nomination by the President can carry *any man* through the Senate, and his recommendation can carry *any measure* through the two Houses of Congress; when the principle of public action will be open and avowed, *the President wants* MY VOTE *and I want* HIS *patronage; I will* VOTE *as he wishes, and he will* GIVE *me the office I wish for.* What will this be but the Government of *one* man? and what is the Government of *one* man but a *monarchy?* Names are nothing. The nature of a thing is in its substance, and the name soon accommodates itself to the substance. The first Roman Emperor was styled Emperor of the *Republic*, and the last French Emperor took the same title; and their respective countries were just as essentially *monarchical* before as after the assumption of these titles. It cannot be denied, or dissembled, but that this Federal Government gravitates to the same point," &c. "Those who invoke the President must support him. Their political fate becomes identified, and they must stand or fall together. Right or wrong, they must support him; and, if he is made contrary to the will of the people, he must be supported not only by votes and speeches, but by arms."

(Concluded next week.)

A CHAPTER OF SECRET HISTORY.

FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING POST.

The two letters which are subjoined form an important passage in the secret history of the Annexation of Texas. Our readers are aware that several Democratic members of the United States Senate strove to induce Congress to adopt such a method of annexing Texas as would avoid the danger of a war with Mexico, and satisfy every part of the Union. The plan of Mr. Benton, proposing to arrange by negotiation the terms on which Texas should be admitted into the Union, had these objects in view. If it had been adopted, we should have acquired Texas without war, bloodshed, or a national debt. The Democratic Senators who supported it had it in their power to compel Congress to adopt their method or none. How they were induced to consent to a measure which put it in the power of the President to annex Texas and the war at once is related in the letters. They were betrayed into the step, it seems, by an act of the grossest perfidy.

The whole history of the annexation of Texas, so far as our own Government is concerned, is a series of acts which make that page of history a record of our disgrace. The clandestine intrigues of Tyler to negotiate an annexation; the motive of those intrigues, avowedly by his Secretary of State to be the protection and extension of slavery; the silly alarm felt, or pretended to be felt, that Texas was about to make herself a colony of Great Britain; the treaty negotiated by Tyler with the Government of Texas, so obnoxious that the Senate rejected it with scorn; the shameless briberies by which advocates of the immediate annexation of Texas were raised up in almost every part of the country; the sending of a messenger to Texas by Tyler in the last hour of his administration, with a view to anticipate his successor and to prevent him from selecting the wise and better alternative left to his discretion; are incidents are worthy parts of the same shameless transaction. The most infamous portion of the whole affair, however, is that which is disclosed in the letters of Mr. Tappan and Mr. Blair, which we publish to-day.

We think, for our part, that this fraud should have been discussed the moment it was consummated—the moment that Mr. Polk, after his solemn promises—after all his professions of haste to recall Mr. Tyler's clandestine messenger, and to revoke the offer which he was the bearer, declared off and which he was the bearer, declared off from the original message that he had ratified Mr. Tyler's proceedings, and continued his offer to annex Texas and the war. A regard to their own reputation it seems to us, should have led them to make a frank and full disclosure of the treachery and duplicity on which they were made instruments in the guilt of precipitating the country into a war. They seem, on their part, to have thought otherwise.

The only important point, however, is the touch of the narrative. Mr. Tappan and Mr. Blair agree in its circumstances, and, if more testimony were needed, there are other Senators who, if they ever speak on the subject, will tell the same story.—We are sorry for the prominence in trickery which it gives Mr. Polk over Mr. Tyler. In all the histories of the annexation of Texas, the story of a promise solemnly given and deliberately violated, will form a part.

LETTERS of Messrs TAPPAN AND BLAIR.

STEUBENVILLE, July 21, 1848.

To the Editor of the Evening Post:

DEAR SIR: Since the admission of Texas into the Union was consummated, I have thought, with you, that my vote on that occasion required explanation. I was in favor of receiving that State into the Union as soon as it could be done on fair and just terms, and with the consent of Mexico; and I believed, from all I could learn, that this might be accomplished at less expense than it would cost to wage a war of one year's duration for obtaining it. So disposed, I had not only voted against Mr. Tyler's treaty of annexation, because it was exceptionable in its terms, but, in violation of a rule of the Senate, from an imperative sense of public duty, had published it, and the correspondence with which it was accompanied, because *it appeared to me that the whole affair afforded evidence of a daring conspiracy to divide the Union, by arraying the free and slave States against each other;* evidence which considerations entirely paramount to all Senatorial formulas required to be immediately divulged.

The inquiry is a very natural one—how men who desired the admission of Texas and voted against the treaty of annexation, could afterwards vote for the resolution brought into the House of Representatives by Mr. Milton Brown, which was more exceptionable in its terms than the treaty. Now that the war with Mexico is ended, and the public interest cannot be injured by answering this inquiry, I give you the following statement, premising that the public history of this transaction is in the Congressional Globe, vol. 14, page 358 to 363, and the Congressional Globe of February 24th, 1847.

When the "joint resolution declaring the terms on which Congress will admit Texas into the Union as a State," was before the Senate, it was soon found that a number of the Democratic members who were favorable to the admission of Texas would vote against that resolution. I was one of them. In this stage of the matter it was proposed that, *instead of rejecting the House resolution, we should amend it by adding, as an alternative proposition, the substance of Mr. Benton's bill to obtain Texas by negotiation.* I had strong objections to this plan, for I did not see the necessity or propriety of passing the House resolution either with or without the proposed amendments, but it was urged that the session was so near its close that the measure would be defeated if we substituted Mr. Benton's plan for the other, whereas if we made it an additional article it would readily pass the House in that form. This reasoning did not satisfy me, but finding that my friends were all satisfied with such proposed arrangement, I acceded to it—provided that I could have satisfactory assurance that the plan proposed in such amendment would be the only one used and submitted to Texas.

Mr. Polk was in the city; it was understood that he was very anxious that Congress should act on the subject before he came into office; it was also understood that the proposition to annex originated with Mr. Polk. It had been suggested that, if we did so amend the resolution, Mr. Calhoun would send off the House resolution to Texas, and so endeavor to forestall the action of Mr. Polk; but Mr. McDuffie, his friend having met this suggestion by the declaration that he would not have the "audacity" to do such a thing, it was no more thought of. One difficulty remained, and that was the danger of putting it into the power of Mr. Polk to submit the House resolution to Texas. We understood, indeed, that he intended to submit the Senate proposition to that Government; but, without being certained that, without my vote, it could not pass. Mr. Haywood, who had voted with me, and was opposed to the House resolution, undertook to converse with Mr. Polk on the subject, and did so. He afterwards told me that he *was authorized by Mr. Polk to say to myself and other Senators that, if we could pass the resolution with the amendment proposed to it, he would not use the House resolution, but would submit the Senate amendment as the sole proposition to Texas.*—Upon this assurance I voted for the amendment moved by Mr. Walker, containing the substance of Mr. Benton's bill, and voted for the resolution as it now stands on the statute book.

It is matter of history that Mr. Calhoun did leave the city to send off a special messenger with the House resolution to Texas on the 3d of March, a few minutes before he went out of office, and that *Mr. Polk's Cabinet had confessed this act of Mr. Calhoun, so enhancing Texas into the Union, and putting the United States in a state of war with Mexico.*

Knowing that my esteemed friend, F. P. Blair, had taken a deep interest in this subject while it was before Congress, I addressed a note to him, requesting a statement of his recollections of the way the Texas question was got through the Senate. The following is his answer.

Very truly yours,

BENJAMIN TAPPAN.

SILVER SPRING, July 7, 1848.

Hon. Benj. Tappan, Steubenville, Ohio.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 1st inst. asks me to state what I know was the way the Texas question was got through the Senate." I comply, and will not encumber the narrative with unnecessary details.

When the resolution passed by the House of Representatives for the annexation of Texas reached the Senate it was ascertained that it would fail in that body. Benton, Bagby, Dix, Haywood, such as I understood, voted no, were absolute in opposition to this naked proposition of annexation, which necessarily brought with it the war in which Texas was engaged with Mexico. All had determined to adhere to the ultimatum offered by Col. Benton, he to be the bearer of a commission to arrange the terms of annexation with Texas, and to make the attempt to render its accession to our Union as palatable as possible to Mexico, before its consummation. It was hoped that this point might be effected by giving (as has been done in the late treaty of peace) a pecuniary consideration fully equivalent in value for the territory desired by the United States, and to which Texas could justly assert any title. The Senate had been polled, and it was ascertained that any two of the Democratic Senators who were opposed to Brown's resolution, which had passed the House, could defeat it—the whole Whig party preferring annexation by negotiation, upon Col. Benton's plan, to that of Brown.

While the question was thus pending, I met Mr. Brown, (late Governor of Tennessee, then a member of the House,) who suggested that the resolution of the House and the bill of Colonel Benton, preferred by the Senate, might be blended, making the latter an alternative, and leaving the President elect (who alone would have time to consummate the measure) to act under one or the other, at his discretion. I told Mr. Brown that I did not believe that the Democratic Senators opposed to the resolution of the House, and who had its fate in their hands, would consent to this arrangement, unless they were satisfied in advance by Mr. Polk that the commission and negotiation contemplated in Col. Benton's plan would be tried, before that of direct legislative annexation was resorted to. He desired me to see Col. Benton and the friends of his proposition, submit the suggestions he had made, and then confer with Mr. Polk, to know whether he would meet their views. I complied; and after several interviews with Messrs. Haywood, Dix, Benton, and others, (Mr. Allen, of Ohio, using his influence in the same direction,) finding that the two plans could be coupled and carried, if it were understood that the pacific project was first to be tried, I consulted the *President elect on the subject.*

In the conference I had with him, *he gave me full assurance that he would appoint a commission, as contemplated in the bill prepared by Col. Benton, if passed in conjunction with the House resolution as an alternative.* In the course of my conversation with Mr. Polk, I told him that the friends of this plan were solicitous that the commission should be filled by distinguished men of both parties, and that Col. Benton had mentioned to me the names of Crittenden and Wright as of the class from which it should be formed. *Mr. Polk responded, by declaring, with an emphasis, "that the first men of the country should fill the commission."* I communicated the result of this interview to Messrs Benton, Dix, Haywood, &c. The two last met, on appointment, to adapt the phraseology of Benton's bill, to suit as an alternative for the resolution of the House, and it was passed, after a very general understanding of the course which the measure was to take.

Both Messrs. Dix and Haywood told me they had interviews with Mr. Polk on the subject of the communication I had reported to them from him, and they were confirmed by his immediate assurance in pursuing the course which they had resolved on in consequence of my representation of his purpose in regard to the point on which their action depended. After the law was passed, and Mr. Polk inaugurated, he applied to Gen. Dix (as I am informed by the latter) to urge the Senate to act upon one of the suspended Cabinet appointments, saying that he wished his Administration organized immediately, as *he intended the instant recall of the messenger understood to have been dispatched by Mr. Tyler, and to revoke his orders given in the last moments of his power, to thwart the design of Congress in affecting him (Mr. Polk) the means of instituting a negotiation with a view of bringing Texas peaceably into the Union.*

Your friend, F. P. BLAIR.

GEN. CASS'S WESTERN SPECULATIONS WHILST SECRETARY OF WAR.

It will be remembered, that the Hon. Henry A. Wise, in his testimony given under oath before an Investigating Committee of the House of Representatives, in January, 1837, solemnly swore,

I believe that Lewis Cass, Secretary of War, *was engaged in speculating in the Public Lands, while Secretary of War.*

How much ground there was for this grave charge against a personage holding one of the highest and most honorable offices in our country, the reader may learn from the following extraordinary development:

FROM THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

In 1836 Lewis Cass, Henry Hubbard, Francis O. J. Smith, Francis Markoe, jr., and Ramsey McHenry, all then at Washington City, formed themselves into an association under the title of the "Western Association," for the purpose of speculating in Western land. One of the Association certificates of stock has been sent to us. It is as follows:

"WESTERN LAND ASSOCIATION.

"Be it known, that Lewis Cass, Henry Hubbard, Francis O. J. Smith, Francis Markoe, jr., and Ramsey McHenry, on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1836, entered into an association, with the common capital of $2,000,000, for the purchase and Sale of Public Lands, in certain Western States and Territories of the Union, according to certain articles of agreement bearing said date, signed by said parties, and that —— is proprietor of —— thousand dollars of said capital, whereof the aggregate sum specified in the underwritten certificate has been paid; the said —— thousand dollars being a portion of the capital or stock assigned to said ——— in said articles of agreement, and subject to the condition of the third part of the profits arising therefrom, and to the payment of a proportional fraction of the expenses incurred by the Executive Agent of said Association, and to the other conditions of said articles.

"Be it known, also, that said stock consists of —— shares, or in parts not less than one thousand dollars, by an assignment of this certificate by said ——— or his Attorney, and record thereof being made by the Secretary on the transfer book of the Association.

"Washington City, ——— 1836.

——— President.

——— Secretary."

This Association for purposes of land speculation, was formed when Lewis Cass was *Secretary of War* under Mr. Van Buren. Cass, himself, the chief of the speculators, paid in $2,000 and others paid in $13,000 making a total of $20,000. The contemplated capital of $2,000,000 was not obtained. The plan of the Association was to enter lands in the West and hold them up for a vast increase of value. Cass being Secretary of War, and in virtue of his official station, having important advantages over private individuals, the Association gave him the control of the whole business. He appointed the agent to make the entries of land—selecting his own agent and agreeing to be responsible for his acts. The agent went to the West and made purchases, all under Cass's direction, and the latter, directly and through his agent, continued to have the management of the lands.

After several year's delay, the members of the Association began to have strong suspicions that there was little or no probability of their getting anything for their money. All their applications to Cass for information were of no avail. Nothing satisfactory could be learned from him. After a consultation with each other, they appointed the Hon. Henry Hubbard, one of their own number and then or since U. S. Senator from New Hampshire, to look after their interests, and ascertain if Cass and his agent had dealt by them fairly and honestly. Mr. Hubbard opened a correspondence with Cass; but failing in every effort to get any satisfaction from him, he wrote a final letter, informing the honorable Secretary of War that he was a rascal; and the honorable Secretary was quiet under the charge. Mr. Hubbard charged him with swindling his associates. Even to this day, the Association has not been able to get anything out of him.

We are authorized to make this statement by a member of the Association, a gentleman who paid $10,000 into the hands of Cass or his agent, and has never received anything whatever in consideration of his money. Our informant requests us, it the facts are denied, to call on the Hon. Henry Hubbard, for a statement of the truth—to demand of him a publication of the letters that passed between him and Cass, particularly the letter to the Honorable Secretary of War. We shall enclose a copy of this paper to Gen. Cass, if he has anything to say, let him speak out or authorize some of his organs to speak out for him. Mr. Hubbard, the public are aware, is a prominent Locofoco and was the man that nominated Mr. Polk in the Baltimore Convention four years ago.

[NOTE.—Mr. Henry Hubbard was a Senator from New Hampshire, from 1835 to 1840.]

Progression.—In the House of Representatives, the other day, Mr. Thomas (according to the Washington Union) undertook to justify the course of President Polk in establishing a temporary government in Santa Fe, by the example of England! The Queen of England in council can declare war, and these powers, it is contended, appertain to the war-making power. Can Mr. Polk, in council, declare war? We know he has done it without going into council at all. But does the Constitution give him the power to do it?

Unlawful power, when once exercised, is difficult to check. Mr. Polk assumed the war-making power, and now he would fain take in his own hands all the incident powers. To justify him, we hear his friends quoting the example of England, whose executive has the war-making power.—*Richmond Whig.*

CHARLESTON, August 3.

BY TELEGRAPH FOR CH. COURIER.

Through from New Orleans.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

THE REVOLUTION SUPPRESSED.

Between nine and ten o'clock last evening, we received a despatch from New Orleans, WRITTEN THE SAME DAY.

An arrival at New Orleans brings accounts from Vera Cruz of Thursday last.

Another contest had taken place between the Government forces under Gen. Bustamente and the insurgents, commanded by Paredes, in which the latter were defeated.

Bustamente's forces had entered Guanajuato, and it was considered that the opposition to the existing government of Mexico had been effectually put down.

The Guerilla Chief, Jarauta, it appears, was taken prisoner, and was immediately executed, a fate he richly deserved. He, who to others showed no mercy, could not have expected it at the hands of others.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

NEW SCHEMES OF CONQUEST AND ANNEXATION OF TERRITORY.

Though every one must have foreseen the danger to be apprehended from the idle swords and evil examples which are the resultary consequences of the Texas-Mexican War, the Public is not, we believe, aware how *near at hand* is the moment when those swords are to find employment, and the example of first seizing territories of Mexico by an armed force, and then "annexing" them to the United States, is to be exactly followed up.

Near at hand, did we say? *The movement has already arrived!* We give notice of it to Congress, who are kept in ignorance of it, and to the People of the United States, who are not dreaming of it, except the few, very few, we trust, in proportion to the whole, who are in the secret of this conspiracy against the peace, the honor, and the reputation of our country—not to speak of possible consequences more appalling than the loss of all those, which have been already sufficiently compromised by the wilful and wanton National war, just brought to a close, with results any thing but auspicious to the public weal.

Without further preface, we place before our readers, in the precise language of our authority, information upon which we place entire reliance:

"The arrangements are nearly completed for the contemplated new Republic, to consist of the Mexican Provinces on the Rio Grande, with San Luis as the capital, and Tampico and Matamoras as the seaports. General Shields is at the head of the movement, and is now probably at San Luis in general council to make the final arrangements. Many have already gone from New Orleans to meet him; the American force with it to be less than five thousand men. Our Government [the Executive] were consulted; but they said they would neither *aid* nor *oppose* it,—They *will* aid it, notwithstanding their declaration. They can leave arms, ammunition, &c. at Tampico, and on the Rio Grande, and let the invading force *take* them. Further *annexation* is the object, after the new Republic of Santa Maria has declared its independence of Mexico."

"I have a perfect horror"—adds our informant, in whose sentiments we entirely concur—"of this Annexation system.—Texas and the recent Treaty Territory have been and will be the greatest curse that ever befell the country. We have only taken the first draught of the bitter cup, to the extent of the loss of twenty thousand lives and the expenditure of two hundred millions of dollars. Would to God that that were all that the affair is to cost us! It is however only the beginning. *This new Republic* is to be the *second* act in the drama; but which God in his mercy defeat!"

Our own warnings and protestations against the combination of speculators and politicians to bring Texas into the Union, and against the rapacious purposes of the authors of the late war with Mexico, proved unavailing. Onward they marched to the completion of their designs, trampling down all barriers of the Constitution which stood in their way. May *this* warning not be disregarded by either Congress or the People, but means be taken effectually to put a stop to this projected violation of our National faith, this scheme of National dishonor!

What! after a ruthless invasion, a bloody conquest, a prescription of the terms upon which we would renew relations of Peace with Mexico, will this Nation, before yet three moons have filled their horns since Peace has been sworn between us, connive at expeditions from the U. States to invade the remaining territories of Mexico, with arms of the United States in their hands! Forbid it Justice! Forbid it Honor!

A matter of Taste!—The Locos dislike old Zach's letter of acceptance, not on their own account, but for the sake of the Whigs! It is the greatest insult ever offered to the Whig party, they say! Ah! they are very fastidious gentlemen, truly! But they need give themselves no uneasiness on account of the Whigs. Democrats and Whigs differ somewhat about what constitutes an insult. The latter thought, when Wise pulled Polk's nose, it was an approximation to an insult—and they have not been able to regard that gentleman's oath against Cass as very complimentary. But the Democrats know best—old Zach's cordial acceptance of the Whig nomination to the contrary notwithstanding!

Who shall decide?—In a recent debate in the Senate, Mr. Foote, of Miss., interrupted Mr. Clayton, to say that Mr. Cass was opposed to a system of Internal Improvements, and would veto such a bill, while Mr. Breese, another Democratic Senator, declared he was in favor of Internal Improvements, and if he did not think so, he would not vote for him!

At a dinner given in Faneuil Hall to the Massachusetts Volunteers, Gen. Cushing attempted to speak, but was prevented from being heard by hisses and cries of "put him out," and various other unmistakeable signs of disapprobation. The General is very unpopular with his late command.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1848.

FOR GOVERNOR,

CHARLES MANLY, OF WAKE.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR,

OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW YORK.

"For hearts at the people must be prepared for WAR."—Lewis Cass, in the Senate of the United States.

"I look upon WAR at all times and under all circumstances as a NATIONAL CALAMITY, to be avoided if compatible with National honor."—Zachary Taylor, in his Allison letter.

"I have no private purposes to accomplish, no ends projects to build up, no enemies to punish or nothing to serve but my country."—Zachary Taylor, in same letter.

"I deserve, most unequivocally, now and forever, any desire on my part to interfere with the rights, or what is termed the property of the citizens of other States"—Speech of Millard Fillmore, House of Representatives, 1838.

"We might swallow the whole of Mexico without being hurt by it."—Lewis Cass, in the Senate of the United States

N. CAROLINA ELECTION.

Our Election for Governor and members of the Legislature, took place on Thursday last. We give below all the Returns and reports we have been able to collect.

There are so many contradictory reports in circulation that it is impossible at this time to form any correct idea of the result. All accounts, however, represent that Reid has gained very considerably upon the vote between Graham and Hoke in 1844, and that the Whigs have lost several members of the Legislature.

So far as *our own* information goes, the Whigs have gained—In Halifax 2, Granville 1, Davidson 1, Cowan and Gates 1.

And the Locos have gained—In Northampton 2, Perkson 1, Orange 2, Johnston 1, Person 1, Pasquotank 1, Surry 2.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

	1848. Senate. Manly.	Comptn.	1844. Governor. Graham.	Hoke.
Fayetteville,	67	93	220	251
Mrs Rocks,	14	27	47	52
N. McLeod's,	53	21	50	66
Raiborns,	23	26	35	25
Cross Roads,	51	40	6	144
Gregory's,	34	43	7	149
Averys enough,	64	15	62	58
Lee Hill,	30	26	47	40
Vances,	37	18	37	44
Newtons,	20	13	14	45
A. Munroe's,	32	32	26	54
C. Shaffer's,	25	20	8	50
	479	359	558	1023

SAMPSON COUNTY.

	Manly.	Reid.	Graham.	Hoke.
Cumberland,	578	1023	663	1050
Sampson,	530	692	461	727
Franklin,	290	638	361	710
Wake,	991	1293	1073	1271
Anson,	1056	460	1073	506
Montgomery,	609	86	586	107
Richmond,	515	68	678	113
Halifax,	601	507	569	378
Stokes,	1003	1230	1165	1165
Rowan,	827	696	809	736
Davie,	513	380	508	354
Caswell,	263	1081	277	1088
Davidson,	1096	669	911	658
Orange,	1744	1726	1756	1555
Cabarrus,	742	375	751	477
Guilford,	1567	442	1920	463
Camden,	490	83	518	94
Pasquotank,	416	174	593	177
Warren,	172	630	127	716
Perquimons,	60 m.		366	217
Greene,		160 m.	253	199
Nash,	65	930	70	706
Martin,	339	516	316	563
Lenoir,		254 m.	198	356
Wayne,	264	1093	217	846
Stanly, (about)	700	20	541	81
Robeson,		42 m.	559	509
Granville,	1016	945	976	985
Moore, (in part)	191	499	584	513
Hertford,	340	173	308	209
Gates,		22 m	359	384
	17,281	16,848	19,426	18,130

It will be seen by reference to the final vote upon the Territorial Bill, that the Senators from this State, Messrs. Mangum and Badger, entertained different opinions in regard to its merit,—the former voting in favor of, the latter against its passage.

Mr. Mangum, with others, sought in the passage of this bill a final settlement of the exciting question before the Senate, and was readily disposed, for the sake of harmony and with the hope of quieting agitation, to yield whatever objections there might be to the bill, which under ordinary circumstances would prevent his voting in its favor. We learn however, from the excellent correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser, and from other sources, that Mr. Badger, though anxious to alleviate the present excited state of the country upon the question, saw in the passage of this bill no reasonable hope of benefit to the South, and expressly stated that in his opinion, by this bill, the South was yielding everything and gained nothing. He saw in it nothing in the nature of a compromise. Neither did he believe that it would produce a reconciliation of any excitement.

In a few days, however, we hope to receive the published opinions of the Senators, as contained in their speeches. Until then, we content ourselves with the following extract from the correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser, above referred to:—

"Mr. Badger, of N. C. spoke at length in opposition to the bill. He complained of the hot haste which had marked the action of the committee, and regretted that the bill had been reported at all, at a more severe and deliberate interval, during which it would have been much better to postpone further attempt to settle the question in any way, to another session of Congress. He adverted to the heated and excited state of the public mind upon the question, but he did not believe that this bill would produce reconciliation, or that it would have any tendency to allay excitement or soften angry tides of feeling.

"He went on to say that Congress had full jurisdiction over the new territories, and that the only checks and restrictions to its right of legislation were to be found in the constitution. He then said that slavery had been abolished in the Mexican provinces, and that on this judgment it could not exist there except by its unless established there by law. He thus met the issue tendered by Mr. Calhoun and his supporters, and distinctly refused to stand upon the "position" erected by them for the South.

"He then proceeded to illustrate with great distinctness the fallacy of the above doctrine. He supposed that in the course, perhaps, of the present generation, our policy might require that we should by some means obtain possession of an island or harbor in the outskirts of the Chinese Empire, for protection of our commerce. Upon such the supposed that our constitution would carry the slave-holder's right to the laws of slavery. We had the constitutional power to acquire territory for many other purposes besides that of making new states. We might, for instance, in time acquire Cuba, and so far as the question of power was concerned, might hold it or any part of it in a state of intubage, "to the last syllable of recorded time."

"He showed from the records of the Senate that the whole scope of the constitutional establishment of six years, without the intervention of law, was absolute now. He spoke in the course of the discussion of Senator Pinckney, of Maryland, upon the Missouri compromise, and showed that in his opinion, and that of the body of Southern Senators at that time, slavery could only be established by express law or statute.

"Mr. Calhoun said he had the authority of one of the Maryland Senators for saying that Mr. Pinckney was an abolitionist, and therefore his opinion on such an occasion was not to be taken as of any force.

"Mr. Badger said that if Mr. C. made that charge he should be prepared to prove it. He thought that the very opinion he had then read conclusively proved that Mr. Pinckney was not an abolitionist.

"Mr. Calhoun replied that he spoke upon information of a Senator of Maryland—(both these Senators were absent at the moment.) But, said Mr. Badger, whether he was or was not an abolitionist would not affect the weight of his judgment and opinion as a lawyer and a statesman.

"Thus, inasmuch as the law was clearly against the South on this question, and as the Supreme Court would decide upon the law, he considered this bill as giving up the whole question, and he could not vote for it. He would rather vote for a bill expressly declaring that slavery should be excluded from these territories. That would be open and honest. He was told that by this bill the honor of the South was saved. He did not perceive it, and was not influenced by the argument.

"Still he would vote for the bill if he thought it would terminate this dangerous agitation, but he believed it would only exasperate and embitter it. Mr. Badger concluded with some considerations on the expediency and morality of the proposed exclusion of the South, as he termed it, from this territory."

The following are the Yeas and Nays in the House of Representatives, on the motion to lay the Compromise bill on the table:

Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Adams, Ashmun, Butler, Belcher, Bingham, Blanchard, Boyden, Buckner, Canby, Clapp, Collamer, Collins, Conger, Crowell, Cranston, Crozier, Darling, Dickey, Dixon, Duer, Donnell, Daniel, Duncan, Dunn, Eckert, Embree, Edwards, Nathan Evans, Faran, Farrelly, Fisher, Freedley, Fries, Giddings, Gott, Gregory, Grinnell, Hale, Nathan K. Hall, Hammons, Henley, Moses Hampton, James G. Hampton, Hubbard, Hudson, Henry, Elias B. Holmes, Jos. R. Ingersoll, Irvin, Jenkins, Kellogg, D. P. King, Lahm, William T. Lawrence, Sidney Lawrence, Lynde, Lord, Lincoln, Maclay, Horace Mann, Marsh, McIlvaine, McClelland, Marvin, Morris, Mullin, Nelson, Nes, Newell, Nicoll, Palfrey, Peaslee, Peck, Pendleton, Petrie, Pollock, Putnam, Reynolds, Ramsey, John A. Rockwell, Julius Rockwell, Rose, Schenck, St. John, Shirrill, Silvester, Slingerland, Smart, Caleb B. Smith, Robert Smith, Truman Smith, Strohm, Starkweather, Stephens, Andrew Stewart, Strong, Chas. E. Stuart, Tallmadge, Jas Thompson, John B. Thompson, Richard W. Thompson, William Thompson, Tuck, Thurston, Van Dyke, Vinton, Warren, Wentworth, White, Wiley, Wilmot—112.

Nays—Messrs. Atkinson, Barringer, Barrow, Bayly, Beale, Bedinger, Birdsall, Bocock, Botts, Bowden, Bowlin, Boyd, Burt, William G. Brown, Charles Brown, Albert G. Brown, Brodhead, Cabell, Cathcart, Chapman, Franklin Clark, Beverly L. Clark, Howell Cobb, W. R. W. Cobb, Cocke, Cingman, Crisfield, Daniel, Dickinson, Alexander Evans, Featherston, Ficklin, Flournoy, French, Fulton, Gayle, Gentry, Goggin, Green, Haralson, Hall, Hilliard, Geo. S. Houston, John W. Houston, Inge, Charles J. Ingersoll, Iverson, Jamieson, A. Johnson, Robert W. Johnson, George W. Jones, John W. Jones, Kaufman, Kennon, Thomas Butler King, La Sere, Ligon, Lumpkin, McClernand, McDowell, McKay, McLane, Job Mann, Meade, Miller, Morehead, Outlaw, Pettit, Peyton, Prescott, Pilsbury, Rhett, Richardson, Richey, Rockhill, Robinson, Sawyer, Sheppard, Stanton, Sims, Simpson, Thibodeaux, Thomas, Jacob Thompson, Robt. A. Thompson, Tompkins, Toombs, Turner, Venable, Wallace, Wick, Williams, Woodward —97.

Proof of the charge that Gen. Taylor did slander and abuse the northern volunteers.

READ! READ! READ!!

The State of Ohio, } *ss.*
Coshocton county, }

Personally came before me, the undersigned, an acting justice of the peace in said county, William Jens and Jacob S. Hunt, and made solemn oath that they belonged to the 3d regiment Ohio volunteers, and were present in the town of Marin, in Mexico, and heard Gen. Taylor swear, in the most blasphemous manner, that all the volunteers were a G—d d—d set of thieves, and that such men would rather run than fight at the first sight of the enemy, for no other cause than that a boy had killed a chicken at a deserted ranch or cabin in said town.

JACOB S. HUNT,
WILLIAM JONS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 1st day of July, A. D., 1848.

GEO. F. CASSINGHAM, J. P.

The above is one of a series of certificates given to the public through the columns of the Union, and gravely commented upon by its venerable Editor. Commented upon, not only for the purpose of prejudicing the minds of the returning volunteers, but also by way of satisfying the honest folk of the United States that Gen. Taylor is unworthy the suffrages of all *good christians.*

In style and character the certificate somewhat resembles the evidence by which in 1840 it was proved, *to the entire satisfaction of the people,* that Gen. Harrison was a "granny," a "petticoat hero," and in "favor of selling poor neighbor white men."

This is one of the first slanders we have met with against the hero of Buena Vista. And though we have no hope of keeping pace with the numerous certificates of a like nature which will be heralded forth and sworn to by his political opponents, all tending to show Gen. Taylor to be but little removed from the veriest *heathen,*—still we hope occasionally to devote to them a corner in our paper, that our readers may see the kind of *arguments* the friends of Mr. Cass are exposed to use in the present campaign.

It is evidence sufficiently satisfactory to us, that the old man at the head of the Government paper feels that he is sustaining a sinking cause, when from necessity he is driven to the pitiful resort of filling its columns with vulgar appeals to popular prejudice, and with certificates of bad conduct in Gen. Taylor, so wretchedly false, that they possess not even the *semblance* of truth.

All reflecting people regard with suspicion sworn statements of this nature. There are some slanders so atrocious that they scarce deserve a denial—some so base that they merit *contempt.* Those both travesties and base; and but for the ridiculously silly idea of Old Zach being such a cross, petulant, dyspeptic old rascal, and withal *so blasphemous* as not to let a little boy kill a chicken without his flying into a fury, and swearing by all the gods that the volunteers were a "set of thieves and rascals, and would run rather than fight,"—we might very gravely go on to show that not only is this charge in contradiction of every thing that is known of Gen. Taylor, but it bears upon its face the evidence of its being a political falsehood hatched up for political purposes.

Our readers will draw their own conclusions in regard to this and all other certificates.

Doubtless all good men, all honest men, all patriot Whigs will say,

"*Cato lied* causes sweat.
Such are atrocious as men doubt;—but do not stain
The even virtue of our enterprise,
To think that *our cause,* or our performance,
Did ever need an oath!"

A remarkable difference in the opinions and sentiments of the Whig and Democratic parties is, that while the former seeks in the blessings of a peaceful policy the true glory and prosperity of our country, the latter seriously promulgates the notion that the world can only be civilized by violence; and under the specious pretence of extending the area of freedom, advocates the acquisition of territory by conquest. Carrying out this idea of enslaving mankind by violence, and "extending the area of freedom," we were involved by the Administration in a "War of Conquest" with a sister republic,—which has resulted, as might have been anticipated, in the acquisition by us, of a large extent of worthless territory. The war has scarce ceased, ere the worthless territory has become an apple of discord, thrown in amongst the sister States of this Confederacy, disturbing their harmony and threatening their dissolution.—With the fanatics of the North nothing will suffice but the Wilmot Proviso,—with the ultra men of the South nothing will be sanctioned that even squints at the Ordinance of 1787.

"The evil, however," in the language of the National Intelligencer, "rising upon us, it is our duty as good citizens to meet it in a spirit becoming the crisis, and to alleviate, as far as possible, if we cannot avert, its bitter consequences. In this spirit it was that we hailed the birth of the bill which, after a most laborious and trying debate, last week passed the Senate, but which has failed to meet the assent of the other House of Congress. Looking at the composition of the able committee of the Senate which matured and reported that bill—embracing all the extremes and shades of opinion on the subject, all parties and all parts of the country, and understanding that it had been reported with the unanimous assent of the committee, we could but regard it as the offspring of mutual concession of opinion and patriotic compromise, which should, and probably would, meet the general consent of Congress. Under these impressions, we hoped from the measure a speedy and harmonious settlement of the agitating difficulty. We could but regard with confidence and favor what such men as Clayton, Phelps, Calhoun, Bright, Clarke, Atchison, Dickinson, and Underwood, representing the Northern, the Middle, and the Southern tiers of States, could agree upon, and could but anticipate for it the favor of all others than those whom, steeled against conviction, nothing can satisfy.

"The fact turned out, however, that the bill did not receive the support of the entire Committee, any more than it did the general concurrence of the Senate itself. Yet one thing was still in its favor; it did not array sections, or even States, for or against it. Both the North and the South were divided on it; and it was supported and opposed with equal earnestness and vehemence by both sections. For ourselves, having all along regarded the question more as an abstract than a practical one—more as an adherence, on each side, to cherished principle, than as affecting really and practically the scope of slavery or the social institutions of the new Territories, we should —more anxious to see the question harmoniously settled than caring much how it was settled—have been glad to see the measure become a law. The House of Representatives, however—either dissatisfied with the provisions of the bill, having no confidence in it as a *settlement* of the question, or considering the moment of an excited Presidential canvass an unfavorable one for adjusting so delicate and so grave a matter—have decided to postpone any action on the bill respecting the Southern Territories of New Mexico and California, and to limit their action at this session to the maturing of a Government for Oregon, whose high northern position excludes any reasonable cavil about the admission or exclusion of slavery. We confess, there is weight in this latter view of the subject, and reason for the decision of the House, especially as Congress will reassemble four months hence, when the Presidential election storm will have blown over, and the matter can be taken up calmly and disposed of free from the influence and prejudice of extraneous questions."

More Texas Annexation Disclosures.—We call the attention of our readers to the letters of Messrs. Tappan and Blair, published in another part of our paper. They merit the calm perusal and sober reflection of all thinking men, as showing but another link in that chain of political acts which marked the beginning, progress, and final consummation of the Texas intrigue. It is to be regretted that these disclosures were not earlier made, that the people might have known the perfidy of the President.

But coming, as the evidence does, at this late day, it will but tend to confirm the opinion, already fast gaining ground in this country, that if thoroughly sifted and exposed, the official acts of Mr. Polk, which are heralded to the world by his minions as wonderful proofs of profound statesmanship on his part, would show him to be at best but a political intriguer and heartless demagogue.

Mr. Milton Brown's joint resolution provided for the *absolute* annexation of Texas. Texas with her debt and her war. This passed the House. Upon being sent to the Senate, Messrs. Haywood and Tappan refused their support, unless the bill had ingrafted upon it Mr. Benton's plan of a commission and a negotiation, with a view to effect annexation *peaceably.* They also required of Mr. Polk, that he should give an assurance that he preferred the peaceable mode, and agree to Mr. Benton's proposition. The votes of Messrs. Haywood and Tappan were requisite to pass the bill; and Mr. Polk, as it appears, *did give them the assurance required.*

Mr Tyler, upon the eve of leaving the Presidential Chair, says the Baltimore Patriot, "adopted the alternative of unqualified annexation, and with indecent haste sent off a special messenger to Texas to that effect. Mr Polk came into office a few hours after, and in gross violation of his pledges, refused to revoke Mr. Tyler's proceeding, and confirmed what he had done."

Well may the people ask, when will these disclosures of Executive treachery cease to be made? when may we reasonably hope that the affairs of this great Government will be so administered, that if even the most minute transaction were disclosed all would appear just and honorable and in accordance with truth.

Never, we may well respond, till the White House at Washington shall be occupied by one who, fresh from the people, knows nothing of political intrigue, and who taking the Father of his Country for his great exemplar, and the Constitution for his text book, acts as if he felt that there can be no true greatness, where there is not true virtue.

A portion of the Democratic press, from want of better matter, we suppose, is making a serious effort to poison the North Carolina Regiment against Gen Taylor. The charge against the old General is that he declared that "ALL the Officers of the North Carolina Regiment ought to have been dishonorably discharged, and the Privates shot." As the case stood last week an issue of veracity had been made up between Gen. Taylor and "Jo S. Pender," and we were very well content to leave it so. But it seems that there is direct evidence to discredit the witness against Gen. Taylor, by showing that when he was on oath before the Court of Inquiry, he gave a different account of the transaction. To be as brief as possible about the matter, we subjoin the letter of Maj C. C. Battle:—

St. Charles Hotel, July 9, '48.

Dear Sir: In reply to the inquiry as to the remarks which Lieut. Pender, of the N. C. Regiment Volunteers, is reported to have testified to, as made by Gen. Taylor, in relation to the disturbances in said Regiment in August last, I have to reply, by simply furnishing you with a transcript of that part of Lieut. Pender's testimony, as taken before the Court of Inquiry which sat in Saltillo, in February and March last, which is as follows:

"I afterwards went down to Monterey and made this statement to Gen Taylor, and requested that we might be permitted, at least, to have a Court Martial. He replied that he had had a good deal to do with Volunteers, and had never had any difficulty with any except the present, meaning the North Carolina, and that they had been nothing but a source of trouble and aggravation to him. That the OFFICERS CONCERNED IN THE OUTRAGE, ought to have been dishonorably discharged, and the Privates shot."

The above were Lieut. Pender's words, as I noted them down at the time, as his Counsel in the case. Very truly your friend,

C. C. BATTLE,
Maj. N. C. Vols.

We might dwell upon this whole affair as a faithful illustration of a certain phase of human nature, but we choose to forbear. Our Volunteers are among us, and in common with the State, we are waiting to do them honor. We feel, as all of our fellow-citizens feel, that, in the language of the Col. of the Regiment, they have had to go through an ordeal far more trying to the soldier than the enemy's fire, and that they have come out with honor to themselves and to the State. It is natural that those who have blasted their own prospects, and covered themselves with infamy and disgrace, should at this hour strive to mingle the venom that rankles in their own bosoms in the festive cups that a grateful people offer to their tried and *faithful* sons. But the effort will fail. We turn gladly from the subject.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Saturday the 29th ult., Mr. Hannegan gave notice that he would, on Monday, introduce a bill to establish Territorial Governments in Oregon, California and New Mexico.

Whitney's railroad bill was laid on the table—28 to 21.

On Monday, Mr. Benton gave notice that he would ask leave to introduce a bill to enable the President to establish a temporary government in Oregon and California, if nothing better should be done.

Mr. Breese reported a bill to ascertain and settle titles to lands in California, and grant donation rights to actual settlers.

Mr. Atherton, from the committee of conference on the naval appropriation bill, submitted a report, which was adopted, 27 to 18.

The bill to carry the treaty with China into effect, was also passed.

On Tuesday, not much business transacted. An amendment to the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, in favor of striking out the appropriation for the improvement of the Savannah river, was adopted.

On Wednesday, the day was spent in the consideration of the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill.

On Thursday, a message was received from the President transmitting the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry in the case of Gen. Pillow. 3000 copies of the message and accompanying documents were ordered to be printed.

A message was received from the House communicating the bill to establish a Territorial Government in Oregon, which passed the House yesterday. Messrs. Clayton, Badger, and Phelps addressed the Senate, and the bill was finally referred to the committee on Territories.

The civil and diplomatic appropriation bill occupied the remainder of the day.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Saturday, the bill to facilitate the payment of the three months' extra pay awarded by law to the officers and soldiers who served in the Mexican war, was reported, and passed without amendment.

The remainder of the day was occupied with discussions arising upon the consideration of the President's peace and boundary messages. Messrs. Donnell and Venable from this State took part in the debate.

On Monday, the House concurred in the amendment of the Senate to the joint resolution of adjournment—so Congress will adjourn on the 14th of August.

Mr. McKay submitted a resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee on the subject of reporting the debates of Congress, which was adopted.

On motion, the House went into committee of the whole on the Oregon bill, which occupied the remainder of the session.

On Tuesday, the day was consumed in Committee of the whole, on the Oregon bill. A motion depriving the Governor of the veto power, was adopted.

On Wednesday, several amendments were made to the Oregon bill;—the veto power being stricken out, the Ordinance of 1787 was retained, 114 to 88,—and the bill was passed, 129 to 71.

The remainder of the day was spent in consideration of the army appropriation bill.

On Thursday, the army bill being before the House, the day was spent in discussing the slavery question.

Seaton Gales, Esq has assumed the duties of Editor of the Raleigh Register.

Postscript.

THE ELECTION.—We annex such additional Returns as have come to hand this morning:

Davidson—John W. Thomas, Senate; James M. Leach and Henry Walser, Commons. All Whigs; and gain of 1 Senator. Polk Senate, Thomas 581, Sam'l Hargrave, Loco, 466. Commons. Leach 945, Walser 1007, Wm. Harris, Whig, 515, J. L. Clemmons, Loco, 738. For Sheriff, Jere. Adderton, Whig, 1276, H. B. Adams, ditto, 443.

Rowan—Bean, Whig, and Ellis, Loco, Commons. No change.

Davie—Clement, Loco, Commons. Whig loss. Polk Clement 542, Miller, Whig, 492.

Senatorial District of Rowan and Davie.—J. A. Lillington, Whig. No change. Polk:

	Lillington, (W.)	Fraley, (L)
Rowan,	438	354
Davie,	251	110
	689	464

Durhin.—Hill, Senate; Dickson and Kelly, Commons. All Locos; no change. Hussey, Sheriff.

Stokes.—It is reported that the Whig Ticket is elected. If so, a gain of 2 Commoners

FOR GOVERNOR.	Manly.	Reid.	Graham.	Hoke.
Chatham,	935	781	1153	744
Burke,	534	376	597	469
Dupin,	926	924	926	886
Pitt,	582	551	697	441
Edgecombe,	104	1406	118	1440
Johnston,		944 in	630	585
New Hanover,	275	1015	283	1101
	2,646	5,164	3,553	5,606

LATE FROM EUROPE.—The Steamer America arrived at New York on Friday morning, having sailed from Liverpool on the 22d ult.

The chief point of interest is the condition of Ireland, which seems to be on the brink of a general outbreak, preparations for which are going on with great activity—the purchase and manufacture of arms proceeding rapidly. The organization of clubs is going on with most alarming system and force, the power of which it is supposed will be illustrated on the approaching trial of Duffy.

From the continent the news is comparatively dull. Paris is tranquil, and it was hoped that in a few days the state of siege would be discontinued. Marrast is elected President of the National Assembly.

Liverpool Cotton market dull, but no change in prices, except in middling descriptions, which being in general demand are slightly dearer. Mobile 3½d and Orleans 4d. Sales of the week 70,000 bales. Corn 21s. and 3os. Meal 14s. 6d. and 15s.

SUPREME COURT.

This Tribunal adjourned last Saturday, the 29th ult. The following were the closing Opinions of the Court:

By Raffin, C. J. In Eaton *v.* Sneed, in Equity from Granville, declaring the plaintiff entitled to a decree and execution against both defendants, &c.; in Brady's adm'r *v.* Parks, in Equity from Randolph, perpetuating the injunction; in Meeds *v.* Carver, from Camden, affirming the judgment; in Beck *v.* Horn, in equity from Davie, dismissing the bill with costs; in Evans *v.* Lea, in Equity from Caswell; in State *v.* Wattfield, from Person, declaring that there is error in arresting the judgment; in Jernet *v.* Mooring, from Washington, reversing the judgment, and directing a *venire de novo*; in Almand *v.* Russell, in equity from Pasquotank, dismissing the bill with costs; in McLeod *v.* Oats from Moore, reversing the judgment, and awarding a *venire de novo*; in State *v.* Barfield, from Johnston, declaring that there is no error, and directing the Superior Court to proceed to judgment and execution; in Aikens Exr of Delamitter *v.* Kirby, declaring that there is no error in the decree; in Cockton *v.* Felton, in equity from Craven, directing issues to be tried in Superior Court of Chowan.

By Nash, J. In Adcock *v.* Marsh, from Chatham, reversing the judgment, and directing a *venire de novo*; in Vinson *v.* Heinler, in equity from Johnston, dismissing the bill with costs; in Esther Pinkton' adm'r. *v.* Branden, in equity from Rowan, setting aside the report, &c.; in Johns *v.* Bostick, in Equity from Wake, declaring the plaintiff entitled to a strict construction of the contract.

By Battle, J. In State *v.* John (a slave) from Craven, declaring that there is error; in Woollard *v.* Woollard from Pitt, affirming the judgment; in Sherrod *v.* Bennett, from Martin, reversing the judgment, and awarding a *venire de novo*; in State *v.* George, (a slave) from Person, declaring that there is no error in the record, and directing that the Superior Court proceed to judgment and execution accordingly; in Howard *v.* Thompson, from Orange, reversing the judgment and directing a *venire de novo*; in Gilchrist *v.* McDugald, in equity from Moore, dismissing the bill with costs; in Amis *v.* Satterfield, in Equity from Person, dismissing the bill with costs.

IMPORTANT ADMISSION.

The Knoxville Standard, the leading Democratic paper in East Tennessee, has an article to prove this proposition:

"In every division of the State we venture to say that among the leading Taylor whigs are now to be found those who were once most violent in denouncing Henry Clay and all the principles of whiggery."

Such, is of course, the natural result of Gen. Taylor's popularity. By gaining recruits from the Democratic ranks, he necessarily has amongst his supporters those who, a short time ago, were the opponents of Mr. Clay and the Whig party. We are heartily glad to learn, that this kind of *inconsistency* is so prevalent in Tennessee, and readily leave it to the Democratic press to abuse the new converts. We agree entirely with the sentiment of Mr. Tunstall that consistency may become the worst of evils; for, as that gentleman once wittily remarked in the House of Delegates, if all men were consistent, they would be finally damned without exception.—*Richmond Times.*

HALL & HALL, Grocers, Commission Merchants, and Forwarding Agents, are prepared to attend to all business entrusted to their care. Particular attention will be given to the sale of Produce, and the purchase of Groceries. Having commodious Warehouses at the River and up town, they will receive and forward all goods consigned to their care with prompt attention, and upon as reasonable terms as any House in the place.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

THE Subscriber has no interest in the Henrietta Steam Boat Company; is thankful for past favors from the public, and will add that any Goods consigned to him individually, at Wilmington, will have attention, and will be forwarded through this place by Hall & Hall.

JOHN H. HALL.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

Salisbury Watchman and Greensborough Patriot copy 2 weeks and send bills to this office.

Harbor Master.—John S. James has been appointed, by the Board of Commissioners of Navigation, Harbor Master of Wilmington, in place of Richard W. Price, deceased.—*Wilmington Journal.*

GOOD.

"If Gen. Taylor be chosen, the next Congress will undoubtedly be Whig. Absolute Whig rule will then be upon us.—*Wassington Union.*

Do Whigs want any better assurance than this, that all their exertions should be devoted to the election of Gen. Taylor?

Richmond Times.

MARRIED.

In Marion District, S. C., on the 28th ult., by the Rev. John F. McCall, JOHN E. YELVINGTON to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Colon Levrit.

DIED.

On Haymount, on Thursday the 3d instant, WILLIAM CONSTANT, infant son of Daniel and Mary Johnson, aged 9 months.

"'Tis done, the task of death is done,
The little sufferer's pains are o'er,
His narrow span of life is run,
His prattling voice is heard no more;
Let it be so, and dry those tears
That flow for him, you loved so well,
He's gone from this dark vale of tears,
'Midst brighter, happier, scenes to dwell;
He's free from pains and sickness now,
From fear of death's relentless might,
A crown of life is on his brow,
And round him robes of living white."

[*Communicated.*

In Wadesborough, on the 31st ult., after a short illness, Mr. RICHMOND L. THOMAS.

In Sampson county, on the 21st ultimo, Miss MARY JANE, eldest daughter of Wm. C. and Mary J. Draughon, aged about 12 years.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

August 5.—Str Wm. B. Meares, with Odd Fellow in tow, with goods for Island Ford Co, Cedar Falls Co, J R & J Sloan, Rowan Factory, E J Lilly, R L Steele, B Rose & Son, D & W McLaurin, J M Rose, T Rice, E L Ellsworth, E W Wilkings, W J McConnell, Brown & James, C T Haigh & Son, W F Leak, W Bell, T S Lutterloh, W C Patterson, C W Andrews, and H Erambert.

August 5.—Steamer Evergreen, with goods for J Sunely, A M Campbell, Beaver Creek Co, S T Hawley & Son, J Brookshank, Rockfish Co, Dr B Robinson, Capt J A J Bradford, Rev J Stacy, A A McKethan, S J Hingdale, J H Hall, A C Simpson, B Rose & Son, Hall, Sackett & Co, W McIntyre, E J Hale, J & T Waddill, and A M Hooper, of this place; and for A Mickle & Co, W R Holt, Raymond & Co, A Jacobs, H McStroud & Co, A Smizback, J Stafford, H A London & Co, Rev S W Davies, Richmond Manf Co, S T Pfohl, J & R Lindsay, J Lyon, R Overby, Dr S Kerr, P S Wright, J R McIntosh, J Cowles, J Kirkpatrick, E Belo, and P De Rossette, of the interior.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

July 30.—Brigs Mozella from Wareham, Mass., Cornelia from Boston, Anawan from Newport; Schrs. Carolina from Baltimore, Charles Mills from New York, 31.—Schrs. Express from Shallotte, D. P. Woodbury from Little River. August 2.—Schrs. Jonas Smith from New York, L. P. Smith from ditto, Ira Bliss from Fall River, Geo. Knotts from Philadelphia, Jack Dey mug from Onslow, Pearl from Jacksonville, Mary Eliza from New River. Aug 3.—Brig Belle from New York; Schrs. Thorn from Boston, G. W. Davis from New York.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—August 8.

Brandy, p'ch,	50 a 60	Lard,	7 a 7½
Ditto, apple,	40 a 45	Leather, sole,	20
Beeswax,	16 a 17	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	6 a 6½	Molasses,	24 a 26
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	6 a 6¼	Oats,	30 a 35
Corn,	50 a 55	Oil, Linseed,	70
Coffie,	8 a 10	Powder,	5 60 a 6 60
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, lo'n,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	5 a 5½	Salt, sack,	1 75 a 2 00
Feathers,	30 a 32	Do. alum, bu.	50 a 60
Flaxseed,	90 a 1 00	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	8 a 9
Ditto, dry,	8 a 10	Wheat,	90 a 1 00
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	25 a
Do. English,		4½ Wool,	12½ a 14
Indigo,	1 a 1¾	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 6¼ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 15 "

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon firm at 4½ to 5. 1000 bushels Bladen county Corn sold at 62½ cts. Fayetteville Flour scarce at 5 75 to 6 25. Mill Timber 3 00 to 5 00; Shingles 6 00 to 8 00. Turpentine, Yellow 2 30, Virgin 2 35, Hard 1 25. Spirits 27½ to 28.

At Charleston, Cotton 5 to 7. Corn 57 to 58 Bacon 4½ to 5½.

At Macon, Cotton 5¼ to 7⅛

Total receipts of Cotton 2,270,825, against 1,754,218 last year.

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

MULES.

FOUR likely large MULES, and a Timber Wagon for sale. The mules or wagon will be sold separate. Apply to W. A. Mcivin, or to W. BRANSON.

August 8, 1848. 27-3w

A CARD.

WE have not had the time or the inclination to send our man through the State to drum up patronage to the Forwarding Business. We will, however, inform our friends in the country, that our BIG WAREHOUSE on the Wharf is in order, and our excellent forwarding Clerk at his post; and we expect to forward all Goods entrusted to our care, with our usual correctness and despatch.

J. & T. WADDILL

Fayetteville, August 1, 1848. 27-tf

☞ Salisbury Watchman and Greensborough Patriot will insert 4 weeks, and forward bills.

RED SPRING ACADEMY.

THE next Session in this Academy will commence on the 31st inst., under the direction of Mr. Malcom C. McNeill, a competent and experienced Instructer. The rates of Tuition are $5, $8 and $10, per Session of 24 weeks. Students charged from their entrance till the end of the Session, and no deduction made for absence except in cases of protracted illness.

JOHN McGOOGAN,
A. D. McNEILL,
NEILL McNEILL.

Robeson county, July 27. 27-2w

A Store House at Egypt, Chatham County, to be Rented.

I WILL rent my Store House, Ware and Smoke Houses at this place, at a moderate price. I will board any person that may wish it, or I can furnish a Dwelling House within 50 yards of the Store. There is a thirn Well of water in the yard, and a Spring not exceeding 200 yards of the Store House. This Stand cannot be surpassed by any country store in the State, for local beauty and health, and I know of no country stand that affords such an opening for a profitable mercantile business. There is but one Store within eight miles in any direction. As Mr. Gardner will discontinue business at his Stand this Fall, the opening will be in that direction more than 20 miles

20 BARRELS No. 3 MACKEREL,
Half bbls. No. 1 ditto,
Cider Vinegar,
50 kegs pure White Lead,
Fine old Madeira, Sicily Madeira, and Teneriffe Wines,
Calcined Plaster of Paris,
Fine Hyson and Black Tea, and
Red Clover Seed. For sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

MAY 1, 1848.

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received,—Sup'r brown, black, green and blue Cloths; black and plaid Cassimeres; French Gumbroons; Linen Coatings and Drillings; fine black Satin and fancy Marseilles Vestings; brown and bleached Damask Table Cloths; Irish Linen; sup'r Needles; Coat, Vest, and Pearl Shirt Buttons; Silk, Fur, Leghorn and Panama Hats; Shoes; Hardware and Crockery.

—ALSO—

Summer Silk; Berege; Tissue and Grenadines; Plaid Muslins; Jaconet and Swiss ditto; Muslin Edgings; Insertings; Thread and Cotton Laces; Silk and Linen Fringes; Bonnet, Tuscia and Satin Ribbons; white and black Silk Vests; Berege and Silk Scarfs and Shawls; Mason and fine Lace Capes and Collars; fine Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; black and colored Kid Gloves; Silk Lisle and Cotton do do; Cotton and Silk Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades. The above Goods we offer at low prices. 1436f

ON CONSIGNMENT.

300 CASKS Fresh Unstocked Thomastown LIME, for sale by
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
July 15, 1848. 384f

WILLIAM H. MEAD,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments.

D. CASHWELL,

General Agent and Commission Merchant,
Will make liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of Tobacco, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 20, 1847. 81-1y

Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in the Town or in any part of the State, on proper application and description of the Property, &c.

The ETNA COMPANY has been in operation upwards of 2 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** Five Per Cents & Bank Stocks is its first Premium, and the small risks that offer, and several of the first Directors are Stockholders and enlightened members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the great confidence of the public, of its management, and for the liberality with which it has settled all its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

NAUTILUS MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Agents of this Company, besides the usual Life Risks, are prepared to issue Insurances on Negroes, for the annual or limited term of years.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.
Fayetteville, June 10, 1848. 90tf

PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.

FIRE AND MARINE.
Hartford, State of Connecticut.
D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.
Insures on this Unfavorable day only 6 per Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents at the Cotton Factory, Fayetteville, N. C.
Fayetteville, Jan. 29, 1848. 90tf

$15 REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 4th inst., my negro boy ALFRED, aged 18 or 19 years, between 20 and 25 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, yellow complexion, with a downcast countenance, stout and well made. He is pretty fond of dancing, and I expect he has procured a pass in that way. I will pay the above reward for his apprehension in any Jail so that I get him again.

All persons are forbid harboring or employing said boy under the penalty of the law.

NEILL McPHAUL.
Gravelly P. O., Robeson county, N. C.
Oct. 25, 1847. 87tf

INVALUABLE
FAMILY COMPANION.

SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND Cures, Prevention, and Cheap Cure of Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Throat and Breast, Diseases, 224 pages, 18 engravings. Paper and additional Cures. Mailed to any part—postage ½ cts.

Syringe Boxes and Chest Expanders, $2.—Mailed to any part, 50 cts. postage. Lancing Tubes, 5 cts., 50 cts. each, better postage. Abdominal Supporters, perfect, $8 to $10, for all Ruptures, Bearing of the Bowels and Womb, and Weak Backs and Chest—sent by Express everywhere.—Dr. Bates' Supporters, or Rupture Supporters, for young children from 1 to 6 years old, and even infancy, to prevent the rupture, just above the hips. If Ruptures, no matter what size. Agents wanted all over the United States and foreign countries. Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, 367 Broadway, New York, post paid.
Feb. 22, 1848. 87y

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell his Plantation, containing 145 acres of land, lying on the Eastern side of Cape Fear River, in Cumberland County, about 14 miles below Fayetteville. The improvements consist of a good dwelling and out houses. About 60 acres is cleared and under cultivation, a part being river bottom. There is Turpentine land enough for about three hands, and a Scale will be attached to the premises. Persons disposed to purchase will please apply to the premises, to

MALCOM McALPIN.
April 1, 1848. 94tf

130 HHDS. P. Rico and Sugar House Molasses,
50 bbls. Mess Pork,
25 " and Apple Brandy,
25 " " Rye and Corn Whiskey.
J. & T. WADDILL.
June 1, 1848. 184tf

DOMESTIC GOODS,
At Reduced Prices.

SHIRTINGS, Osnaburgs, and Yarn constantly on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by
BEVERLY ROSE & SON
Nov. 5, 1847. 88tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
BLADEN COUNTY.
In Equity—Spring Term, 1848.
Eliza C. Smith ex. Sophia Leonard and others.
Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Sophia Leonard, widow of John Leonard, dec'd., Thomas F. Leonard and James A. Leonard and Benjamin Fuscue, defendants in this suit, reside beyond the limits of this State. It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that the said defendants do appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, or the Bill will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Alex'r J. Troy, Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity for the county of Bladen, at Office, the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1848, and 72d year of American Independence.

ALEX'R J. TROY, C. M. E.
(Pr. adv. $5 00.) 22-6w

Chills and Fever.
Ague and Fever.
DOCT. STRONG'S PILLS

ARE recommended to the public as the best preparation in use, for the above diseases. They have been used by the Proprietor for a number of years in his practice, without failing to effect a cure in a single instance; and, at the solicitation of many of his friends, he has been induced to put them up in boxes with printed directions, so that they may be able to use them without consulting him personally.

The following certificate from William Faison, Esq., is one of many which the Proprietor can offer.—

August 24th, 1847.

Dear Sir: Having been informed that you intend to circulate your Febrifuge Pills and Mixture beyond the range of your immediate practice, I take pleasure in testifying to their excellence.—They have been used in many cases in my family, with the most decided success. In several instances, when the patient was to all appearances entirely hopeless, they failed not to produce an effectual cure. We therefore feel no hesitation in recommending them to the public, as a most excellent family medicine, and hope that they may meet with the success which they deserve.

Yours respectfully, WM. FAISON.

These Pills contain neither Mercury or Arsenic, but are purely vegetable. Each box contains 36 Pills, and they are warranted to effect a cure if used according to the directions. Price 75 cts.

For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, May 15, 1848. 15-6m

For sale on Manufacturers' account,
DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by
HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

FOR SALE.

2 FINE HORSES, gentle in harness. Apply to D. & W. McLAURIN.
May 1, 1848. 13tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, a general assortment of **Dry Goods and Groceries,** consisting of

Black Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys,
Plaid Vestings, figd do, black Satin do,
Furniture Prints, fancy do,
Muslin de Laines, Printed Cashmeres,
Britannia Plaid, 6-4 Woollen Plaid, Irish Linen,
Bleached Sheeting, *fine* unbleached do,
Brown and Black Holland, Apron Checks,
Merrimack Stripes, Carolina do, Crash,
Red Flannel, white do, Bed Ticking,
Colored Shirts, black and colored Shirting,
Twilled Blankets, 5-4 Straddle Shawls,
5-4 Marseilles Long do, 5-4 Plaid do, Waffle do,
Worsted Hosiery, Ladies' Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Gent's S. K. do, Cotton do, Merino Shirts,
Gum Suspenders, Waste Cotton Hose, sate cold do, Lasting Spun Silk do,
Coats' white and cold Spool Cotton, Marshall's white and black fine Flax Thread,
Fine white Dancing Cotton figd Satin Coat and Vest Buttons, Bone Suspender do,
Artificial Flowers, some very fine Silver Wreaths and Bouquets, Bonnet Ribbons, black S. K. Mitts, Silk and Worsted do.

—ALSO—

Fine Hyson Tea, Black do, Crushed Sugar, Brown do, Rio and Laguira Coffee, Pepper, Spice and Ging'r, Brown Soap, Starch, &c.

MALLETT & HUSKE,
Opposite J. Huske & Son, Green st.
Dec. 2d, 1847. 204tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

Among which are—

Fayetteville Liverpool SALT,
Jamaica Rum, Brandy and Java Coffee,
20 hhds. St. Croix C. R. and N. O. Sugars,
Bengs Nails,
5 kegs Dupont's and Hazard Powder,
5 tons Sweedes Iron,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
25 boxes No. 1 and Fancy Soap,
24 dozen Windsor, Walnut, Maple, and Oak Chairs,
15 bbls. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugar,
Tea 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 gallon Demijohns,
50 sides Sole Leather,
20 boxes Wm. Jenner's Cotton & Wool Cards,
Tobacco, Fancy Combs,
Assorted Curry Combs,
12 bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger.

—ALSO—

Brooms, Buckets, Pans, Copperas, Putty, South South, Blue and Black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bodies, Cocoa, Patent Hames, Hollow-ware, Tea, Preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Crackers and Cheese, Screws, Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Rakes, Sand, Bar Lead, Cunningham, Pure Peach Brandy, Seuton Whiskey, Lisbon Porter, Old Port Wine, Raisins, Bagging and Rope.

The above Goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Oct. 11, 1847. 87tf

Farm, Turpentine and Timber LAND.

THE subscriber offers for sale the tract of LAND on which he now resides, containing 320 acres, lying one mile up and down Rockfish River and extending one mile out from it. It is within 5 miles of Cape Fear River, and 18 miles from Fayetteville, on the main road to Tarborough and Waynesborough.

There are about 100 acres of cleared Land, and a comfortable Dwelling and usual out-houses. The remaining 220 acres is Turpentine and Timber Land.

It is a pleasant and healthy situation, with very good water.

Persons desiring such land may do well to see and examine it.

For further information, see the subscriber.

ROBERT WILLIAMS.
June 30, 1848. 220

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847. 204tf

☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

20 HHDS MOLASSES,
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
50 bags Coffee,
10 hhds. St. Croix Sugar,
10 do. clarified do.
5000 lbs. prime Bacon,
30 boxes fine and common Tobacco, by the box or retail, remarkably low.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
June 3, 1848. 190f

NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY,
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1848.

Joseph Downing, &c. ex. Skinkin M. Plummer.
Original attachment Levied on a negro Slave.

PURSUANT to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to the Defendant, that he be and appear before the next Term of this Court, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of September, and plead or demur to the Plaintiff's declaration, or final judgement will be entered against him, and the property levied on condemned to the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday of June, A. D. 1848.
(22-6w) JOHN McLAURIN.

FOR SALE.

SWEDES, English, and American IRON, of almost every size and description. Apply to
B. ROSE & SON.
April 3, 1848. 9tf

L. McKELLAR

IS NOW RECEIVING his SPRING STOCK of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, &c. &c.

—ALSO, ON HAND,—

Bacon, Lard, Corn, Oats, Peas, Northern Potatoes, &c.

April 4, 1848. 9tf

SPRING, 1848.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving, by the most recent arrivals from Boston and New York, their entire Stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a splendid assortment of

Foreign and Domestic
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Trunks, single & double barrel Guns, &c.

The stock is by far the largest and most commanding ever offered by them in this market; and having been purchased since the *late decline* at very *reduced* prices, and many styles of goods at *even more sacrifices*, at *auction* and otherwise, will be sold for *Cash*, and on the usual time to punctual customers, either at wholesale or retail, at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

A call from their *old friends*, and the public generally, respectfully solicited.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.
Fayetteville, March 25, 1848. 8tf

New and Cheap GOODS.

JAMES KYLE has just received his Spring supply of Dry Goods, among which are

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Gingham and Calicoes,
Printed Lawns and Muslins,
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diaper,
Domestics, 3-4 to 12-4, bleach and brown,
Cotton and Thread Lace and Edging,
Silk and Cotton Hdkfs,
Drab De-Ete and Summer Cloth,
Alpaca, Cotton and Silk Warp,
Large Silk Shawls and dress ditto,
Bonnet, Cap and Taffeta Ribbons,
Leghorn, Straw, and other Bonnets,
Misses' Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10,

With many other Goods, all of which being purchased by the Package for *Cash*, will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 29, 1848. 7-tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed to the Store lately occupied by Hall & Johnson, where they will be pleased to see the old customers of both firms. We continue to keep as usual a general stock of GROCERIES, which we will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

Partic'lar attention given to the sale or shipment of all kinds of Produce.

HALL & HALL.
Oct. 4, 1847. 83tf

☞ The Subscriber will be found at the old Stand of Hall & Johnson, now occupied by Hall & Hall. JOHN H. HALL.

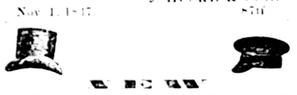
NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have received and offer for sale, a full assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.
—ALSO—
A general stock of Groceries,

Consisting of all the articles usually sold in this market.

J. HUSKE & SON.
Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf



SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
FOR 1848.

J. C. THOMSON

Is now receiving a splendid assortment of SUMMER HATS, for Gentlemen, Youth, Boys, and Infants, to wit: Marcaibo, China, Pearl, Tuscan, and Leghorn, with an assortment of Palm-leaf.

—ALSO—

A variety of FUR HATS, of different qualities and styles, which will be sold cheap for cash.

—ALSO—

An assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys' and Children's BOOTS AND SHOES, which will be offered cheap for cash.

Please call and satisfy yourselves before purchasing elsewhere. No charge for looking.

J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner Market Square.
April 10, 1848. 10tf

J. & T. WADDILL,

HAY STREET,

ARE now receiving their Fall Stock of Goods, comprising a well selected assortment of *Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Crockery and Glass-Ware, Saddlery, Leather, &c., with*

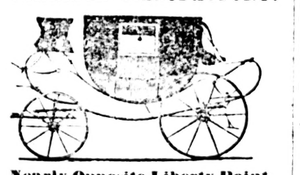
25 HHDS. SUGAR,
200 bags Coffee,
60 hhds. Molasses,
1000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
1500 bushels Alum ditto,
5 tons Sweedes and English Iron,
200 kegs Nails, assorted,
60 boxes Raisins,

Mess Pork; Mackerel; Tanners' Oil; Cast, German, English and American Steel; Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Teas; English Dairy and Connecticut Cheese; Spices; Madder; Potash; Indigo, &c. &c.

☞ We buy all kinds of Produce, and attend to the Forwarding and Commission Business.

Fayetteville, Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.



Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles: Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.
Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

Spring & Summer Clothing.

THE Subscribers have just received a large assortment of Spring and Summer Clothing, consisting of

Black and blue Drap D'Ete, Cashet, Alpaca, Tweeds, plain Lustre, Plaid Linen, blue Flannel, Croton Drill, and Print Sacks, Skeletons, Frock and Dress Coats.

Black Drap D'Ete, Cashet, Drap D'Vienna, Croton, Gambroon, Linen, and Cotton Drill Pants. Plaid Cashmere, fancy Silk, best Satin, and fancy twilled Mersellies Vests. For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & Co.
March 20 No. 1, Granite Buildings.

For sale on Manufacturers' account,
PICKERS, Lace Skins, and Picker string Leather, Cap and Danforth Shuttles, by
HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

Encourage the "Old North State."

Charles McCallum,
TAILOR,

(SUCCESSOR TO J. D. McCALLUM.)

ALTHOUGH having been for many years engaged in the Tailoring Business, my name has never appeared as proprietor. I have purchased the entire stock of J. D. McCallum, and would respectfully inform the fashionable public that I have taken one of the splendidly fitted-up Stores (No. 3) in the Lafayette Hotel, Hay street, where I am ready at any and all times to wait on all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage, in the most punctual manner.

Having devoted several years exclusively to the trade, I feel prepared to execute work in the neatest and most genteel style, and always of the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions. No pains will be spared in endeavoring to please patrons and upon the shortest notice.

December 25. 95-tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1848. 99-1yp

E. GLOVER, Watch Maker and Jeweller,

Hay st., between the Market House and the new Hotel,

HAS just received a large addition to his stock of Watches and Jewelry, which he will sell as cheap as the same quality of Goods can be purchased in New York or Philadelphia, and he invites all those in want of any article in his line to call before purchasing, and he will convince them of it. The most strict attention paid to the repairing of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

Fayetteville, Feb 21, 1848. 3-tf

TIN WARE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD informs his old customers and the public generally, that he is still manufacturing Tin, Copper, and Sheet-Iron WARE, at his Old Stand on Gillespie street.

CANS FOR FACTORIES.

He would inform Companies and others, engaged in Cotton or Woollen manufacturing, that he is prepared to manufacture all kind of work used in a Factory, such as reparing extinders, making cans, drums, &c. &c. He will guarantee to make Cans as cheap as they can be had at the North, excluding the expense of getting them here.

☞ The Subscriber is Agent for the sale of Douglas's Patent Revolving 8tand Premium PUMP, for Wells, Cisterns, &c. And also for Douglas's Improved Premium Hydraulic RAM, for forcing water up elevations. Both of which will be explained and put up when desired.

He is also Agent for the sale of SMULL'S TURPENTINE STILLS, deliverable either in Wilmington or Fayetteville.

☞ Roofing, Guttering, and all kinds of Jobbing done at the shortest notice.
March 11, 1848. 7tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay, as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.

A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received a very large assortment of

CHAIRS,

Selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, which he will sell very low. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him a call.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.
Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

REFINED SUGARS.

20 BOXES and bbls. Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered SUGARS, for sale cheap, by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
March 14, 1848. 6tf

HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE House in which the subscriber lately resided, is offered for sale, on condition that it be removed.
Feb. 12. E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE,
At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. prime new crop MOLASSES.
10 ditto Sugars, fair to prime quality,
10 bbls. Clarified Sugar,
8 cases Loaf Sugar,
50 bags Coffee,
200 casks Lime, (which will be sold very low,)
9 hhds. Western Bacon,
50 bales Eastern Hay, (to arrive this week,)

Together with a general stock of other articles in the Grocery and Dry Goods line.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Fayetteville, April 10, 1848. 10tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

John Huske *vs.* David Hay.
Original Attachment levied on a tract of Land on the East side of Cape Fear River.

OATH having been made that the Defendant is an inhabitant of another State, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him: Notice is hereby given, that he appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 1st Monday of September, then and there to plead or demur, or judgment by default will be entered against him, and the Land levied on be condemned to answer the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the 6th July 1848.
23] JOHN McLAURIN.

THE Lawyer's Common-place Book; Worcester's large Dictionary; Bancroft's History of the United States; Mitchell's Geography and Atlas; Parley's 1st and 2d Book of History; Grove's Greek and English Lexicon, &c. &c.
Just received and for sale by
E. J. HALE.
Jan'y 17.

MERCHANTS'
STEAM BOAT COMPANY,
Of Fayetteville and Wilmington.

The Boats composing this Line are
The New Steamer ROWAN, (low water Boat.)
" " W. B. MEARES.
" " COTTON PLANT.
Tow Boat ODD FELLOW.
" " MIKE CRONLY.
" " BEN BERRY.
" " WASHINGTON.
" " READY MONEY.
" " T. J. CURTIS.
" " MARY ELIZA.

THE above line of Boats continue to run regularly between this place and Wilmington, at the reduced rates for Freights and Passage established by this Company, in connexion with the Beaufetta Steam Boat Company, in January 1847. Flattered by the very liberal patronage from the shipping and travelling public, this Company has recently paid out several thousand Dollars building, refitting, and repairing Boats, and can now say with confidence, that they are prepared to do the Freighting business of the approaching season with as much despatch as it can be done by any Boating concern. Terms as last year, viz: All Goods shipped to care of this Company, or to the Agent at Wilmington, will be forwarded through that place free of commissions; all other charges to be made to shippers.

The undersigned will forward all Goods shipped to care of the Company at this place, on his individual account, at the usual commissions, viz: 15 per cent. on Freight up the River.

Passage each way $3.

Address all letters to J. C. Latta, Agent, Wilmington, and to the undersigned at this place.

J. D. WILLIAMS,
Agent Merchants' Steam Boat Co.
Fayetteville, Jan. 29, 1848. 100-tf

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

IN order to afford greater facilities to the travel between this place and Wilmington, and at the same time give despatch and regularity to the freighting business, the Merchants' Steam Boat Co. will run a semi-weekly line of Steam Boats (as near as practicable,) until further notice, leaving each place as follows: Steamer Rowan will leave Fayetteville on Mondays and Wilmington on Thursdays; W. B. Meares will leave Wilmington on Mondays and Fayetteville on Thursdays.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
Ag't Merchants' Steam Boat Co.
March 27, 1848. 84tf

MILLINERY.

MRS. HART is now opening and receiving SPRING MILLINERY, including Ribbons, Flowers, &c. of various qualities and prices, with every other article suitable in her line of business. Also, handsome Dress Caps, Veils, Lace Capes, black and colored Frage, Silk Buttons, superior Kid Gloves, and many other articles.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

☞ Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

A few fashionable fancy Straws, for Ladies and Children; and other Straws, very cheap. Summer styles received.

☞ Her Establishment is on the North side of Person street, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear. April 3.—9tf

HOTCHKISS'S
VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the subscribers have sold upwards of 200 Rights in North Carolina, 40 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland county. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

We could refer to many gentlemen in North Carolina, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many we have received certificates highly approving of these wheels and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

They also keep constantly on hand for sale, pairs of wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, and by E. A. Brevard, Lincoln, and Rich'd Yarbrough, Caswell; James T. Dodson, Danville, Va., and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

The price of an individual Right for one pair of wheels is $50, and County Rights will be sold on reasonable terms.

All communications addressed to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

DUNCAN McNEILL,
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN,
C. T. GARDNER.
Fayetteville, July 22, 1847. 73tf

☞ NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ many in this business in different parts of the State.

MATHEMATICAL WORKS.

Designed for Schools, Academies and Colleges,
BY CHARLES DAVIES, LL. D.

PUBLISHED BY A. S. BARNES & CO.,
51 *John street, New York.*

BEING the system so long in use at West Point, and through which so many men, eminent for their scientific attainments, have passed, it may be justly regarded as our National System of Mathematics. Scholars and students who have pursued this course, will everywhere stand on the highest level with reference to the estimates which themselves and others will form of this part of their education.

The series is divided into three parts, viz: First—Arithmetical Course for Schools. Second—Academical Course. Third—Collegiate Course.

ARITHMETICAL COURSE.

Davies' Primary Table Book,—Paper.
Davies' First Lessons in Arithmetic,—mo. back.
Davies' School Arithmetic—New edition enlarged.
Davies' Arithmetic,—Old edition, without Answers.
Key to Davies' School Arithmetic,—New edition.

The above works were recommended by the Vermont State Convention of County Superintendents, 1847.

ACADEMIC COURSE.

Davies' University Arithmetic,—12mo. Sheep.
Do. do. do. without Answers.
Key to Davies' University Arithmetic.
Davies Elementary Algebra,—Sheep.
Key to Davies' Elementary Algebra.
Davies' Elementary Geometry,—12mo. Sheep.
Davies' Drawing and Mensuration,—12mo. Sh'p.

COLLEGIATE COURSE.

Davies' Bourdon's Algebra,—Being an abridgement of the work of M. Bourdon,—8vo Sheep.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry,—Being an abridgement of the work of M. Legendre,—8vo. Sheep.
Davies' Surveying,—With a description and Plates of the Theodolite, Compass, Plane Table, and Level,—8vo. Sheep.
Davies' Analytical Geometry,—Embracing the Equation of the Point and Straight Line; a system of Conic Sections; the Equations of the Line and Plane in Space, &c.—8vo Sheep.
Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus,—Embracing the Rectification and Quadrature of Curves, the Mensuration of Surfaces, and the Cubature of Solids,—8vo. Sheep.
Davies' Descriptive Geometry,—With its application to Spherical Projections,—8vo. Sheep.
Davies' Shades, Shadows, and Linear Perspective,—With numerous Plates,—8vo. Calf Back.

NATURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY,
FOR SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES,

By R. G. PARKER, A. M., Principal of the Johnson Grammar School, Boston,, Author of Aids to English Composition, &c.

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